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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,952—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th March.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 425	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	23rd March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 25th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class,
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DISINFECTANTS.

SUPPLIED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS.

(ALL GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.)

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY	per lb.	4	0	4	8
BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE	per lb.	0	4	0	5
"	per cwt.	25	0	28	0
CARBOLIC ACID, TREACHER'S CRUDE, 97 per cent.	per bottle	0	9	0	10
" " " "	per ½ gallon	1	14	2	2
" " " "	per 1 "	3	8	4	0
" " " "	per 5 "	15	8	17	4
" " " "	per 10 "	30	8	34	0
" " " "	per 100 "	..		..	
POWDER, 15 p. ct. guarranteed		...		...	
97 PER CENT. ACID, TREACHER'S MAKE	per tin	0	8	0	9
" " " "	per box 28 lbs	3	0	3	6
" " " "	per cwt	10	8	11	12
" " " "	per ton	Special rate.			
CALVERTS 15 PER CENT. POWDER	per cwt.	18	0	20	0
" No. 5 ACID	per ¼ lb. bottle	0	14	1	0
" " "	" 1 lb.	1	8	1	11
" " "	per 1 gallon	6	0	6	12
CREASOTINE	per bottle	0	6	0	7
"	per bottle	1	0	1	2
"	per gallon	3	0	3	8
"	per 5 gallons	14	0	15	12
CHLORIDE OF LIME	per bottle	0	8	0	9
" "	per 28 lbs tin	7	8	8	6
" "	per cwt.	30	0	33	8
" "	per ton	Special rate.			
CHLORINE POWDER WITH NECESSARY ACID	per packet	1	8	1	11
CONDY'S FLUID	per ½ pint	1	0	1	4
"	per 1 pint	2	0	2	4
CALVERT'S CRESOL	per bottle	0	8	0	9
" "	per bottle	0	14	1	0
" "	per bottle	1	4	1	7
" "	per gallon	5	0	5	10
" "	per 5 gallon	16	0	18	0
DAMAR	per cwt	15	0	16	12
EUCALYPTIZED NAPHTHALINE	per tin	0	8	0	9
	per doz. tins	5	0	5	10
EUCALYPTUS CRYSTALS	per bottle	1	4	1	7
	per doz. bottle	13	0	...	
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	per jar	7	8	8	8
	per cwt.	27	8	31	0
IODINE RESUBLIMED	per ½ oz.	1	4	1	7
	per 1 oz.			2	4
MANGANATE OF SODA	per lb.			0	14
	per cwt.			...	
McDOUGALL'S 15 per cent. POWDER	per cwt.		0	20	0
NAPHTHALINE	per lb		12	0	14
" IN MARBLE	per lb.		12	0	14
" IN CONES	per lb.	0	14	1	0
" IN SHELLS	each	0	4	0	5
NAPHTHO SUBLIMATE POWDER	per 14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
" " "	per 28 lbs.	4	0	4	8
" " "	per cwt.	12	8	14	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	per 1 lb.	1	8	1	11
	per cwt.	Special rates.			
PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT	per bottle	0	8	0	9
SULPHURIC ACID	per jar	7	8	8	8
	per case	28	0	31	8
SULPHUR CANDLES	each	0	14	1	0
"	per doz.	...		..	
" CONES	per box	...		...	
"	per doz. boxes	1	0	1	2
" ROLL	per lb.	0	4	0	5
" "	per cwt.	22	8	15	0

N.B.—Acids can only be sent by train on special days, *viz.*, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POPULAR WORKS ON SPORT.

	Rs.	a.
BADEN-POWELL, Capt. R. S. S.—Pigsticking or Hog-hunting, a complete account for Sportsmen, and others, with Illustrations by the Author	13	8
BALDWIN, W. C.—African Hunting and Adventure, from Natal to the Zambesi, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, etc., with Illustrations ; by James Wolf and J. B. Swecker	13	8
BRADDON, Sir E.—Thirty Years of Shikar. Illustrated	13	8
BURTON, Maj.-Genl. E. F.—Reminiscences of Sport in India, with Illustrations from sketches by the Author	9	0
FORSYTH, Capt. J.—The Highlands of Central India, Notes on their Forests, and Wild Tribes, Natural History, and Sports, with map and Illustrations. Offered for	7	8
JERDON, T. C.—The Mammals of India, a Natural History of all the animals known to inhabit Continental India. Offered for	8	0
KIRBY, Fred V.—In Haunts of Wild Game, a Hunter-Naturalist's Wanderings from Kahlamba to Libombo.—Illustrated. By C. Whymper	13	8
LANCASTER, CHARLES.—Illustrated Treatise on the Art of Shooting, with extracts from the best authorities	6	12
SELOUS, F. C.—Travel and Adventure in South-east Africa, being the Narrative of the last eleven years, spent by the Author on the Zambesi and its Tributaries; with an acount of the Colonisation of Mashunaland, and the progress of the gold industry in that country, fully illustrated	25	0
WARD, ROWLAND.—The Sportsman's Handbook to Practical Collecting and Preserving Trophies ; also a synoptical guide to the hunting grounds of the world. Illustrated	3	8
WARD, ROWLAND.—Records of Big Game, and Measurement of Horns, containing an account of their distribution, description of species, lengths, and weights. Field notes for the use of Sportsmen and Naturalists	3	8

THE "HANDLEY CROSS" series of Sporting Novels:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Handley Cross	5	10	Plain or Ringlets ?	4	8
Ask Mamma	4	8	Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds	4	8
Sponge's Sporting Tour	4	8	Hawbuck Grange	3	8

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

ENGLISH WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID.

Prepared to our Special Formula by the most eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England. Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

CARBOLIC ACID.

One of the most powerful of Disinfectants, Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MILITARY

TAILORS,

BOMBAY

JUST ARRIVED

FELT HATS

LATEST

WEST END SHAPES

SOFT FELT HATS.

HARD FELT HATS.

BLACK AND COLORED

STRAW HATS.

BLACK BANDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

When most people have colds, and are looking out for a remedy.

PECTORAL SYRUP AND LOZENGES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Why not tell them about the best you know of ?

Cures Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and is invaluable in all lung troubles. Syrup, Re. 1 per bottle. Lozenges, As. 8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISINFECTANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving :—

CHLORIDE OF LIME

in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.

CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER

as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.

CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

Prices on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "LANGBANK" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 10th instant, will be submitted for confirmation.

"That the Shareholders approve of the proposal of the Board to utilise the further Capital raised by the creation of the B Shares either by extending the Mill or by renewing the existing Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Gearing or any of them or by both of such modes as the Board may think advisable.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

The above meeting is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 24th March 1897 at 4 P.M.

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STORY and Clark's Organ of all kinds Ornamental and Plain from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500 Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a MANAGER, for the Ripon Club. Salary Seventy-five Rupees a month. Must understand Book-keeping. Will require security to the extent of two thousand Rupees. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, 5, Bell Lane, Bombay.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STORE-KEEPER. Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

TO BE LET.—"THE MONASTERY," at Mahableshwar. Apply to LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Ahmedabad.

TO LET.—BUNGALOWS, furnished, at Nepean Sea Road, also at Tardeo. Rent moderate Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station, Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I am very much pleased to certify that I stayed at the above Hotel along with my wife and family for four days, and was very well satisfied with everything. I must honourably confess that the Proprietor is a most polite and civil gentleman. The servants are very attentive and respectful in every way. As regards to food I must observe that everything is all one could wish for, and the charges are Very Moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI every success.—W. Brooks.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th, and on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON-MAJOR K. R. Kirtikar, F. L. S. I. M. S., will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M. SUBJECT.—The dispersal of PLANT SEEDS properly treated, illustrated with pictures and specimens.

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BHAISETT, who was an Assistant in our Firm is NO LONGER in our Service since the 1st instant.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

MR. GUY DOBREE LYS; our former Travelling Canvasser in our Wholesale Spirit, Beer, and Wine Department is NO LONGER in our Service.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
(AS A GOING CONCERN.)

THE BUSINESS of Bootmakers, Saddlers, &c., carried on in Secunderabad by the late Mr. A. Goodwin, under the name of

A. GOODWIN AND CO.,

together with the large and Valuable Stock-in-Trade. This business is in a flourishing condition and commands a large market.

Full particulars may be obtained from

A. W. FORBES,
J. R. WEBER,
Executors to the Estate.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

CHLORINATED LIME
PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.
FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BLACK
HORSEHIDE
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS
AND
SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE. TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT,

CASH PRICES
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Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
Rs. 16-0.

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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND....	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

C. HENRIOT
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
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FOOCHOW.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 1-11m., 1-59a. Low water, 7-10m., 7-42a.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Banks closed : Jamshed-i-Nowroz holiday.

Absconding Police Patient.—Babaji Atmaji, a policeman, who has been under treatment at the Police Hospital since the 17th instant, absconded from that institution at an early hour on Friday morning.

Theft of Cotton Bales.—Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, on behalf of Gaddum and Co., reported to the police, on Friday last, the theft of four pressed bales of cotton, of the value of Rs. 400, from the open near the Grant's Buildings.

Capsizing of Native Craft.—A jolly boat, under tindal Ismail Abdul Kadur, with eight passengers on board, was capsized, at noon, on Friday, while alongside the steamship Shanghai, owing to the strong wind that was blowing at the time. The passengers and the crew of the boat were picked up by the crew of the Shanghai. The capsized boat was recovered at the middle ground.

Dog Cart Accident to a Parsee.—Mr. Maneckji Sorabji, a Parsee aged seventy-five years, was at half-past 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, driving a dog-cart down the Gowalia Tank Road, when the horse shied at some soldiers who were marching along the road and bolted. Mr. Maneckji fell off the dog-cart, and sustained serious injury to the head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

Alleged Fraud by a Goldsmith.—Rahim Russool, a Mahomedan weaver, residing at Duncan Road, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, that he entrusted to Chamdroo Narayen, a goldsmith, of Duncan Road, on the 14th instant, one hundred tolas of silver to be made into ornaments, which he agreed to do by the 18th instant. As the complainant did not receive the ornaments on the date fixed, he made enquiries and learnt that the goldsmith absconded from Bombay, taking with him the silver, valued at Rs. 84-4.

Bhavnagar News.— Our correspondent writes:—No more cases of bubonic fever have occurred here during the past five days. The disease would have spread all over the place, but that the authorities spared no pains in stamping it out. The plague was confined to the Ranica district.—A man attempted to cross the rails as the mixed train was approaching Bhayawadar, a station on Porebunder section, when he was caught by the cow-catcher and sustained slight injuries.—The weather has been hot here in the past two days. It now seems that summer has set in.—The Jamnagar line will be opened from the first proximo for passenger traffic.

Robbing a New Arrival.—Hadi Hoosein, a resident of Hyderabad, at present temporarily putting up in a house at Bapoo Hajam Street, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 830 in currency notes from the pocket of his coat, which had been left hanging on a nail in the house. The complainant had two servants, both residents of Bombay, one of whom, named Fairbux Fairbay, has since absconded. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the mother of the suspected servant has left for Alighur with the stolen property. The police authorities at Alighur have been wired to to arrest the woman, whose name is Dalfat, if found in possession of the money.

Fatal Accident to a Dock Labourer.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Chincla Bunder Road, touching the death of Withoo Kaniba, a dock labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at that locality. About eighteen days ago, at noon, deceased and a number of other labourers were pushing along a trolly laden with iron rails at the Prince's Dock, when one of the rails fell from the trolly and rolled on to the deceased's left foot, causing a bleeding wound thereon. He was treated at home, and appeared to be doing well until about three days ago, when he was seized with spasms and could not open his mouth. He remained in that state until his death, which took place on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Dishonest Servants.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Shamal Nursey, a moonim employed in the firm of Wadilal Mansookhram, cloth merchant, carrying on business at Khara Talao, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 990, belonging to his master.—Magan Javer, a clerk employed in the service of the complainant, was also charged with the abetment of the offence. In consequence of the prevalence of the bubonic fever in Bombay, the complainant went to Ahmedabad in the middle of January last, leaving the two accused in charge of the shop. A few weeks ago complainant received a telegram at Ahmedabad from the second accused, informing him that currency notes for Rs. 1,000 had been lost. Complainant came down to Bombay, and on an inquiry obtained certain information from the second accused, in consequence of which he proceeded to Nasik. Here he found the first accused, who at first denied all knowledge about the notes, but on being confronted with the second accused, admitted the offence, but incriminated the latter with himself. Second accused, however, denied the charge, and threw the whole blame on the first accused. Both the accused, however, promised to repay the money. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to Rs. 300, or four months' like punishment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TELEGRAPH CLERK.

Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged Louis Pinto, a clerk in the Government Telegraph Department, with theft as a servant of Rs. 175. Mr. F. A. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. W. C. Nigel Jones, Superintendent, Telegraph Department, appeared as a complainant. Mr. De Quadros defended. Mr. Little said that though the accused had been brought up on a charge of theft at present, the charge would probably be much more serious than that after the evidence was recorded. Bearing messages were sent from different parts to be delivered in Bombay, on which the money was to be paid by the addressees. Such monies were collected from the addressees by the peons, who delivered them in the afternoon to the accused and the latter then pasted stamps on the messages. Every day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the accused had to render account as to what money he had received and what stamps he had pasted on the messages. The matter went on smoothly until about three or four days previous, when he made an excuse that he had lost counterfoils of the bills and could not give an account. He made a similar excuse on the next day, and then came the holidays. He came on duty after the holidays, and when he found that he could not go on without giving some sort of account, he tore a number of pages off the book and entered false entries to suit his purpose. All these frauds had came to light, but not before he had robbed the prosecution to the extent of Rs. 175.

Mr. De Quadros on behalf of the accused asked for a short adjournment of the case, on the ground that he had hardly any time to receive instructions as the case was placed in his hands only a few hours ago. He applied that his client might be liberated on bail in the meanwhile. According to his instructions the amount involved was about Rs. 130, while on the other hand the police had in their possession a larger amount belonging to the accused. If the application was entertained he would give a substantial bail.

Mr. Little said that the offence with which the accused had been charged was not a bailable one. On the evidence the charge would resolve itself in that of criminal misappropriation by a servant, and probably in forgery. Mr. Little had, however, no objection to a short postponement.

His Worship declined to liberate the accused on bail, and adjourned the case to to-morrow afternoon.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and results of the race sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.'s	Sds.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	2	42
Kismet	3 15	Capt S J Chamier, RA	5	5	14
Nanta	4 32	Mr C T R Scovell	5	8	8
Melody	6 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	9	27
Eileen	13 33	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE.	5	10	43
Red Rose	11 55	Capt John Hext, R N	5	11	36
SHIP'S BOATS RACE, STARTED AT 1-15 P.M.					
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	43	35
Magdala's Cutter	7 11	Lt L A Richardson, RN	5	44	49
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr G Silvester	5	45	13

Yacht's Course No. 3 (revised) Ship's Boat Course No. 9 (thrice round).—1st prize won by Eileen, and Magdala's Cutter entered by Lieut Richardson ; 2nd prize won by Red Rose.

In the Punjab Lawn-Tennis Championship, on Tuesday, Mr. Davies and Mrs. Ducane Smith in the mixed doubles beat Mr. and Mrs. Casson Walker. In the gentlemen's doubles Mr. Newton and Mr. Stewart beat Mr. Glasscock and Mr. Thorpe by three sets to one. In the gentlemen's doubles Mr. Davies and Mr. French beat Mr. Hensley and Mr. Furnivall by three sets to love.

In the Punjab lawn-tennis tournament, Punjab singles championship, Mr. Davis beat Mr. Atkinson by three sets to one after a fine game. In the doubles championship, Mr. Burt and Mr. Spencer beat Mr. Newton and Mr. Stewart by three sets to two—a very narrow victory.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

There was a wretchedly small attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday when the sixth extra meeting was held. The stand and enclosure was very empty. Seven events were set down for decision but the first race fell through. For the second race all five coloured on the card turned out. Pretender was made a warm favourite and justified the confidence of his supporters by winning easily. For the Galloway Handicap a good field of eight turned out. The race which was started with the flag produced a good contest, the favourite Nobleman winning somewhat easily at the finish. In the March stakes a very bad start was effected, and backers received a severe blow as the favourite Scimitar got off badly and was never in it, German winning easily. The next race under the time-honoured title of the Derby produced a good finish ; Rustum despite his big weight was well backed though not actually favourite, and after a good race defeated Chanda, though had the jockeys been reversed the latter would probably have won. The two last races resulted in the defeat of hot favourites in Random and Picnic, though Chorister who defeated the latter was backed by the knowing ones. There were several firms of bookmakers present, and they must have had a good day. Proceedings were enlivened by the strains of music provided by the band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers. Details of the racing are as follows :—

2nd Race.—"The Ripon Plate." Distance—½ mile. Rs. 199. For Maiden Arab ponies 13-2 and under landed since 1st August, 1896. Weights—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 80 ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Pretender, 9st 10lb, Namah 1
Mr Jamshedji Dhunjishaw's g a p Maga, 9st, Jakoo 2
Mr Monkton's b a p Guzzanffar, 9st 8lb, Greenhalgh 3
Mr S A W's ch a p Hilei, 8st 11lb, Shumki 0
Mr Zaid Mohamed's g a p Kowalt, 9st 3lb, Dhakill 0

Betting : 3 to 1 on Pretender, 4 to 1 against Guzzanfar and Hilei, 8 to 1 Kowait, and 10 to 1 Maga.

After a little delay at the post they got off on even terms. Maga soon took the lead, Pretender running second. Rounding the bend Pretender began to close up and at the distance came away and won as he liked ; Guzzanffar third. Time—56½ secs.

3rd Race.—"The Galloway Handicap." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—Handicap.

Mr Rustumjee Ardaseer's b a gal Nobleman, 8st 8lb, Namah 1
Mr Ali Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor, 8st 11lb, Greenhalgh 2
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 8st 4lb, M Gunja 3
Mr Alloo Hussein's g ob m Sally, 9st 3lb, Dakill 0
Messrs S A W and Johnson's b w geld Hero, 9st 2lb, C B Mahomed 0
Mr S A W's b a p Captain, 8st 12lb, Shumki 0
Mr Hunter's g aus m Zoroan, 8st 7lb, Egan 0
Mr Jamsetjee Dunjeeshaw's b a gal Zoonair, 8st, Heeroo 0

Betting : Evens, Nobleman, 3 to 1 against Hero and Solicitor, 4 to 1 against Liverpool, 5 to 1 against Captain and Zoroan, 6 to 1 Sally, and 8 to 1 Zoohair.

The race was started with the flag and the lot got off well together with the exception of Zoohair, who was left at the post. At the half-mile post Sally took the lead but at the bend. Nobleman came away and won easily from Solicitor, who ridden right out defeated Liverpool by a length ; Sally a neck behind fourth. Time—1min. 10secs.

4th Race.—"The March Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Arabs landed since 1st August, 1896. Weights—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 150 to carry 7lbs extra ; winners of Rs. 500 or more to carry 1st extra. Allowances—Gallowas allowed 7lbs. Horses that have started at the Bombay meeting and extra meetings and not won allowed 5lbs. Five starters or no race.

Aga Mirza's ch a gal German, 8st 7lbs, M Gunja 1
Mr Abdool Moshen Amer's b a gal Ahzam II, 9st 1lb, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Mohamed Haji Abdoola's ch a h Ardahan, 8st 2lb, Shumki 3
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a gal Scimitar, 8st 5lb, Namah 0
Mr Ayed Tamimi's g a gal Soobih, 8st 5lb, Dhakill 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Scimitar, 4 to 1 against German, Ardahan, Ahzam II., and 5 to 1 against Soobih.

German jumped off in front with a tremendous lead which he kept the whole way through and eventually won by a length and a-half from Ahzam II, who defeated Ardahan for second place by a neck. Time—1min. 24secs.

5th Race.—"The Derby."—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Arabs. Weight.—For age. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7 lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,500 to carry 5lbs extra: Accumulative. Allowances—Maidens 10lbs. Horses landed since 1st August 1896, allowed 5lbs ; Galloways allowed 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rustum, 9st 11lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr A M Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 8st, M Gunja 2
Mr S A W's b a gal Angler, 8st 11lb, Shumbi 3
Mr Faid bin Saif's b a h Revenge, 8st 7lbs, Dhakill 0
Mr Johnson's bk a gal President, 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ayed Tamimi's g a h Rashid, 8st 3lbs, Jassu 0
Sir Asman Jah's ch a h Inkerman, 10st 4 lbs, Jakoo 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against President and Rustum 4 to 1 against Chanda, 8 to 1 against Angler, 10 to 1 Rashid and Inkerman, and 15 to 1 Revenge.

After a good start, President took the lead. At the half-mile post Chanda and Rustum came through and ran a good race home, in which superior jockeyship told and Rustum won a neck from Chanda ; Angler two lengths off third. Time—1min. 39secs.

6th Race.—"Selling Race." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways 14 hands and under. Weights—Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 7lbs ; 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. W. I. Allowances—Maidens allowed 5lbs ; Galloways landed after 1st August, 1896, 5lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Hakim M Maswood's g a gal Delhi, 7st 10lbs, Allaoodin.. 1
Mr Alloo Hussein's g a gal Sachin, 8st 9lbs, A Rahman 2
Mr Murray's b a gal Umballa, 7st 11lbs, Jakoo 3
Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 9st 1lb, Mokinda 0
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b ob geld Random, 9st 5lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Johnson's b a gal Manilla, 8st 4lbs, Native 0

Betting : 7 to 4 on Random, 3 to 1 against Manilla, 4 to 1 Umballa, 6 to 1 Sprite, 8 to 1 Delhi, and 10 to 1 Sachin.

Sachin jumped off with the lead and came away with a tremendous lead which he kept to the distance, when Delhi came with a rare rush and just snatched the race by a head ; Umballa third.

7th Race.—"The Lilliputs." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weights—13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; thrice or oftner, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3lbs ; ponies landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 7lbs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister, 8st 11lbs, Namah 1
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 9st 5lbs, M Gunga 2
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 9st 2lbs, Greenhalgh 3
Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco, 9st 3lbs, C P Mahomed 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza 8st 8lbs, A Rahman 0
Capt B Levett's b a p Landrail, 9st, Mokinda 0
Mr C Hewett's ch a p Bonny Boy, II, 8st 13lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr J Mohamed's b a p Driver, 9st 2lbs, A Wahed 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Picnic, 2 to 1 against Chorister, 3 to 1 Sirocco, 5 to 1 Anaiza, 8 to 1 Liverpool and Driver, and 10 to 1 Landrail and Bonny Boy II.

From a good start Chorister and Picnic took up the running. At the half-mile Chorister was leading and at the distance Picnic had settled and was winning comfortably, when Liverpool came with a rare rush and only just failed to get up, being defeated by a neck ; Picnic two lengths off third. Time—1min. 9secs.

MADRAS AND THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

The preliminary conference called by Colonel Moore to assist in settling some definite plan for commemorating the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign in Madras met on Tuesday when it was decided to follow in a modified form the steps taken at the Jubilee celebration in 1887. A public meeting will be called at which the Governor will be requested to preside, and resolutions will be put to the meeting authorising the formation of a general committee to draft, and collect funds for the preparation and despatch of, a congratulatory address to Her Majesty, to be enclosed in a suitable casket, and for suitably celebrating the event in Madras. In view of the unfavourable character of the season, it is considered undesirable to collect money on a large scale for any tangible memorial. The collection, it is proposed, will, besides paying for the address and casket be restricted to feeding the poor and giving the school children a treat. The above deals only with steps to be taken in Madras city and the concerted demonstration for the whole Presidency will be left to the discretion of the general committee. Colonel Moore issues to-day a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting the date of which will depend on the Governor's convenience.

To-day's Government *Gazette* contains a notification appointing 19 new Fellows of Madras University. The Legislature is represented by two, law by three, the Ecclesiastical Establishment and Missions by two, Science and Medicine by three, and Education by nine, of whom six belong to Mofussil colleges. Of the 19 new Fellows three are Hindus, one a Mahomedan, two Eurasians and the rest Europeans.

A COMPLAINT FROM BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not mean to enter into any very prolonged controversy about my letter published by you on the 15th instant. But it is as well to correct some of Mr. "Discipline's" statements and substantiate my own. He seems to have read something between the lines which was never intended to be there. I never meant to say that the Collector's step was unjustifiable. But because a step is justifiable it is simply foolish to say that it cannot be "stringent" (the word I have used) too at the same time. Dr. Mistry's champion, writing under that learned doctor's inspiration, perhaps imagines me to be one of the "dalal" fraternites, and writing out of interested motives. Allow me to correct both the Major and the the Lieutenant, that I personally have no stake in the local trade. I wrote what I wrote simply from public motives, and what I state to-day in continuation of my former letter has the same basis.

The gallant surgeon may possess all the multifarious qualifications, or "disqualifications," as his defender calls them,—and more, but at least they count for little so far as the practical work in connection with the plague measures is concerned.

I challenge "Discipline's" statement that the quarantine rules are being enforced with due regard for the convenience of the passengers. The authorities bestowed not a single thought as to how to ensure comfort and convenience to those who came to Broach ignorant of the imposition of quarantine and found themselves in a fix. The credit of providing them with food and necessaries, both here and in the district, rests with several humane Hindus, and not with the officers.

Distinctions are invidious, and it is easy to see through the cloud of words used by "Discipline" that he would, if he can, avoid cant. But I must again say that in this matter the activity and sympathetic action that can be put to the credit of the Municipal vice-President and the City Police Inspector are far more, and all Broach knows it, than can be done for any other member of the Committee. Broach is till now saved from the visitation of the plague, not so much because of the brave doctor's fight, or of the quarantine, but because of its peculiar situation, and because we had comparatively far fewer refugees from Bombay than elsewhere. I hope the doctor's threat about the length of the incubation period of the plague baccillus is not meant as a forerunner to the extension of the period of quarantine too from a week to a month. Did not the cases that appeared in London some time ago do so after that period? At this rate, what finality can there be to this inconvenient measure? No finality, I suppose, because there is no certainty.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, March 19. A. M. D.

THE EMPRESS DISPENSARY AT PALITANA.

The Political Agent of Kathiawar, Colonel J. M. Hunter, arrived here at 10 a.m., on the 16th instant, and was received by his Highness with the principal officers of the State at the two-mile stone and was conducted to the guest-house. A guard-of-honour of the mounted and foot police, with band, was drawn up in the compound of the guest-house and presented arms as the carriage-and-four conveying the Political Agent and his Highness the Thakore Saheb arrived in the compound. The band played "God save the Queen" and a salute of 11 guns was fired as the party alighted from the carriage. At 5-30 p.m., his Highness the Thakore Saheb and Kumar Shri Jilubha Saheb, heir-apparent of Morvi, went to the guest-house, and brought our popular Political Agent exactly at 5-45 p.m., when a similar salute was fired. The shamiana was magnificently decorated with various-coloured flags, bunting, and foliage plants along the side of the Taluka School for performing the foundation ceremony of the "Empress Dispensary," the want of which was long felt by the liberal and large-minded Sir Mansingji, having regard to the welfare of the Sharawak pilgrims and the subjects in the north part of the town. The site chosen by his Highness the Thakore Saheb testifies to the keen regard which he manifests to the Shrawak sojourners at Palitana. In the largely attended gathering there were among others the Agency as well as the State officers, the well-known pilgrims, the managers of al karkhanas, and the leading merchants of the town. Just after taking their respective seats, the Thakore Saheb delivered a speech, as under, which was received with loud cheers :—

Colonel Hunter,—When I was at Rajkote in December last I had requested you to visit Palitana, which you had not seen for a long time, and you very kindly consented during your visit to lay the foundation-stone of the "Empress Dispensary" which I proposed to erect in commemoration of my investiture, and for which we have met here this day. The want of such a dispensary on this side of the town has been felt for some time past, as our hospital is on the other side and at some distance from the town. I sincerely trust it might prove a boon to the patients, and that it might long serve to remind us all of the visit of an old and kind-hearted friend among us. We regret the visit is so brief, but we may not ask you to prolong it, and can only express our gratitude to you for your kindly consenting to spare us a few days during these grave and anxious times. I also regret the absence of Mrs. and the Misses Hunter at this ceremony whom I would have been very happy to have seen and welcomed here with you. I now request you, Colonel Hunter, to be good enough to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone."

The translation in Gujarati was read by Diwan Saheb Chotalal Durgaram. At the end of the speech, the Political Agent was requested to lay the foundation-stone, which he did. Colonel J. M. Hunter then addressed the meeting as follows :—Sir Mansingji, Kumar Shri Jelubba, and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to revisit Palitana after such a long interval, and I derive additional satisfaction from the fact that you have kindly and thoughtfully chosen to mark my visit by the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a benevolent institution which is sure to prove a blessing to many generations of suffering humanity. Your loyal desire to name this dispensery after the title of your sovereign in order to associate it with the recent distinction you have received from her most Gracious Majesty is graceful and fitting. This is the first time I have visited your capital since you succeeded to the gadi of your ancestors, and I am glad to notice by the many indications of progress and personal attention to the welfare of your subjects in your capital that you have not fallen behind the best of your predecessors. The new suburb on the north part of the river is your creation, while the factory in its neighbourhood shows that you are fostering private enterprise. I am very glad to hear that you are favourably considering applications for concessions to form a company for the construction of a railway to connect your capital with the existing metre-gauge system in order to open up your territory to trade. I regret that my stay should be unavoidably so short, in consequence of calls of duty in other parts of Kathiawar, but I shall have time to see your famous paddock, of which I have heard so much. In conclusion I thank you in the name of those who, either themselves or through their friends and relations, will benefit by this dispensary for the medical relief which you are placing within their reach.

The speech was received with the same enthusiastic cheers, and Rao Bahadur Ladhabhoy read a translation in Gujarati. The gathering dispersed after the distribution of uttar, gulab, and pan-sopari, and a salute was fired on the Political Agent leaving the shamiana.

On the 17th instant, in the morning, Colonel Hunter, accompanied by his Highness and Kumar Shri Jilubhaeb has visited the well known Mokhadaka paddock, and in the evening he viewed the horses of the State stables in the town, and the Tennis Club. At 9 p.m. the Political Agent left for Songadh, and a salute of 11 guns was fired next morning.

CRICKET.

H. M. NAVY AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINES *VS.* P. AND O. COMPANY.

By the kind permission and courtesy of the Gymkhana, the following enjoyable match was played on the Club Cricket ground, on March 18th, and after a good day's cricket, resulted in a win for the P. and O. Company by 55 runs, one that was greatly brought about by the splendid bowling of Raines.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr L Hale, b B rnard	11	c and b Vining	26
Capt Dowell, ct Harold, b Henderson	8	b Henderson	11
H Haukswell, b Henderson	26	c and b Vining	0
B Brooks, b Bernard, c Philbrick	16	not out	5
Capt Denny, c and b Henderson	6	c Forteath, b Henderson	11
H Ireland, c Henderson, b Philbrick	4	c Henderson, b Philbrick	9
H M Perfect, c Lyall, b Philbrick	11	not out	1
E Raines, c Henderson, b Philbrick	5	l-b w b Henderson	0
R Cadiz, not out	4	did not bat	
A H James, c and b Harold	5	c and b Henderson	8
F Thomas, c and b Philbrick	1	c Bernard, b Philbrick	5
Extras	19	Extra	1
Total	108	Total	80*

* Innings declared closed.

H. M. NAVY AND INDIAN MARINES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
L Philbrick, b Raines	2	b Raines	11
H Vining, b Raines	0	b Raines	6
T Henderson, b Raines	5	b Raines	5
F de Burgh, b James	6	b Thomas	0
M Farewell, b Raines	9	b Raines	0
L Richardson, c Thomas, b Raines	2	b Raines	10
Dr R Bernard, b Capt Dowell	6	run out	9
L Harold, b Raines	5	b Raines	0
G Forteath, c Perfect, b Dowell	7	not out	22
C Corbett, b Raines	8	run out	1
W Dobbin, not out	1	b Raines	12
Extras	16	Extras	4
Total	58	Total	80

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy's movements on leaving Calcutta will be slightly altered. From Bankipur his Excellency will go to Lucknow instead of to Allahabad, and will meet the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces there. From Lucknow his Excellency will proceed to Umballa as previously fixed.

The Persian Government have ordered all sailing vessels reaching the Gulf from India to undergo quarantine. Small Persian sailing vessels engaged in local trade are exempt.

Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn will proceed to England now that the Venice Sanitary-Conference has broken up, and he may possibly take leave at the conclusion of his special duty.

Orders are likely to be issued shortly regarding leave to civil officers in the various Provinces, inquiries having been instituted as to what numbers can be spared in face of the plague and the famine. Madras has been called upon already for Officers required outside the bounds of the Presidency.

The Revd. J. T. Lawrence, Secretary to the S.P.C.K., leaves Madras on seven months' furlough at the beginning of next month. The Revd. Mr. Sell, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, will act for Mr. Lawrence during his absence.

The Board of Directors of the Nilgiri Railway Company has, subject to the approval of the Madras Government, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,000 for completing the remaining portion of the line from Kullar to Coonoor, a distance of about 7 miles.

The Agent of the South Indian Railway has submitted for the sanction of the Government of India a revised estimate amounting in round figures to Rs. 53,000 for the junction arrangements at Peralom Station, consequent on the construction of the Karikal Peralom Railway.

Colonel Ottley, Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund, is still so prostrated from his recent illness that he has been ordered to leave Calcutta at once. The Central Committee have now to consider how he can be replaced not an easy matter in view of the great energy with which he has thrown himself into the arduous duties of the position, and of the ability with which he has perfected the organisation of the fund in India.

More than one-hundred thousand acres were irrigated in Bengal in the kharif season of 1896-97 in excess of the previous season. The actual figures were 601,792 acres as against 491,017 acres in 1895-96. Orissa claimed the bulk of this large increase, in spite of the fact that the rainfall was 4·69 inches, more than the average rainfall of the year before. It is found that the system of long term leases is in better favour with the agriculturists, and new leases on these terms are being entered into much more readily. Owing to the insufficient rainfall, the Midnapore and Sone canals were simply invaluable.

The total foreign trade of Calcutta during the past month was valued at nearly seven crores or an increase of seventy-five lakhs, equivalent to twelve per cent. In imports the improvements was over fifteen per cent., while experts contributed an increase of eleven per cent.

The *Calcutta Gazette* states that, with the sanction of the Governer-General-in-Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to raise a debenture loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in thirty years, for the purpose of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta.

A good deal of interest and amusement was caused in Colombo on Monday morning, says the local paper, by the appearance of a cyclist-riding in the Fort and on Galle Face on a single wheel. He was seen near the G. O. H. early in the morning and later on in Colpetty, and in the evening he "wobbled" all the way from the Fort to the Galle Face Hotel and back. At the Galle Face Hotel he dismounted, and, directly he let go the handle bar, it fell to the ground and made a kind of rest. Speculation was rife as to whether the performance was the result of a wager, but it turned out that the rider was a French trick cyclist who has been performing in Australia, and is now on his way back to Marseilles on board the "Armand Behic." He came ashore and brought his somewhat unruly machine with him for a bit of practice.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal makes the following rule in addition to the rules for regulating the action to be taken by a master where there is disease or sickness or a dead body on board his vessel in the Port of Calcutta. The rule will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a month, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any suggestions or observations that may be made by any person concerning it within that period :—"On the occurrence of a case of cholera, small-pox, or other dangerously communicable disease on board any cargo-boat or flat, the master or person for the time being in charge of such boat or flat shall not move her from the place where she was at the time the disease appeared, but shall, with the assistance of the police, segregate the boat or flat, as the case may be, as early as possible, and detain her until she is disinfected and her crew examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

The Venerable Archbishop P. Goethals, of Calcutta, has been nominated by His Holiness the Pope, Prelate Assistant to the Pontifical Throne.

From the latest returns, which embrace the period from the 1st April 1896 to the 31st January 1897, it is possible to form a pretty accurate idea of the main features of the foreign trade of India for the year which is just closing. During the ten months the imports increased by over four crores of rupees, while the exports declined by considerably more than seven crores. The great bulk of the increase in the imports was under cotton piece goods, the value of which rose by over four crores and twenty-four lakhs of rupees. It is quite improbable that this enormous increase will be absorbed within the year, especially in view of the present conditions of the Indian market, and the chances are that the piece goods importers will find themselves glutted in the coming year just as they were in 1894-95. The activity in railway construction is indicated by an increase of over half a crore in the value of railway plant and rolling stock imported. There is a drop of 70 lakhs in the imports of metals, and close on a crore under raw materials and unmanufactured articles, chiefly coal and China silk. On the export side we have a fall of 2 crores and 89 lakhs due to the restriction in the wheat exports, 1½ crores on account of rice, and 1 crore and 91 lakhs on account of indigo. The only heads showing a considerable increase are jute, the exports of which rose in value by 74 lakhs, cotton yarn which rose by a little over 1 crore, and tea which gives 35 lakhs of an increase. The ups and downs of the year's trade have thus been very remarkable, the net result being that the balance of exports over imports will be lower than it has been since the closure of the mints supplied a temporary inflation to the import trade.

An amusing feature of a large relief-works' camp in the Punjab, where about forty thousand persons are at work, is the arrangement just introduced, by which a large number of babies are looked after whilst their mothers are at work. Previous to this about seven or eight hundred babies of sorts were all left in one place, and the mothers anxious in the evening to reclaim their little ones presented a scene which is better imagined than described. It was not possible even for mothers to find their own babies easily, and the authorities were embarrassed not a little. The officer in charge, however, has treated the babies on the umbrella and coat principles and put an end to the trouble. He has provided each of the babies with a string and a ticket in duplicate, one being hung round the baby's neck, and the other given to the mother. What trouble and confusion would ensue, suggested a member of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Famine Relief Fund when the arrangement in question was referred to in the course of a discussion, if some wag undertook to change the babies' string and ticket.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.

THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

BALKRISHNA SAKHARAM SHEROLIKER VS. BALWANT AND OTHERS, SONS OF NARAYEN TAGARE.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. K. B. Marathe, first class subordinate judge of Satara, in Appeal No 285 of 1893. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the appellant and original plaintiff Balkrishna ; while Mr. S. V. Bhandarker appeared for the first respondent Balwant, one of the original defendants. Where the mortgaged has acquired a share in the mortgaged property, a purchaser at a Court sale of the equity of redemption has the right to redeem the property purchased by him though it is not the whole of the mortgagee property. To determine the amount to be paid for such partial redemption, an account must be taken of the property which has not been acquired by the mortgagee, and the profits which may or might have been recovered from it set against the interest due on the principal of the mortgage debt diminished by the amount chargeable on the property acquired by the mortgagee. Having thus ascertained what is the amount payable for the redemption of the property, still the subject of the mortgage, it will be the duty of the judge to apportion the amount on the property the plaintiff is found entitled to redeem. The fact that some of the mortgaged property is inalienable is not valid reason for refusing to take its profits into account as between mortgagor and mortgagee. No account, however, need be taken of the profits of the property purchased by the mortgagee, as the mortgagee by his purchase extinguishes the whole of that portion of the mortgage debt, principal as well as interest, which is chargeable on it. Where the mortgagee does not produce all his books of accounts, or enters in them very low figures, the court would be justified in drawing presumptions against him, but not in refusing to take accounts at all.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said :—This is a redemption suit which is somewhat involved owing to the numerous alienations that have taken place since the original mortgage. The owner Chaugula by the deeds, 65 and 66, in 1866 mortgaged to the defendants 1 to 4 Survey Nos. 175, 183, 185 and 418 and a house for Rs. 700. The plaintiff at a court sale in 1869 bought the equity of redemption in Survey Nos. 183, 185 and the house. One Babaji at the same time bought the equity of redemption in Survey No. 175 and sold it to the defendants 1 do 4, who thus became absolute owners of it. In 1881 they sold it to the defendant 7 for Rs. 350. Again in 1881 they assigned their rights as mortgagees in Survey No. 185 to defendant 7 for Rs. 100 and in 1882 the defendant 7 sold a moiety of his title in that field to defendant 8. The plaintiff has now sued to redeem either the whole of the property mortgaged or the part of it that he has purchased. The Lower Appellate Court has allowed him to redeem Survey Nos. 183 and 185 only on payment of Rs. 505-0-4 to defendants 1 to 4 and of Rs. 155-5-7 to defendant 7. It is from this decree that the plaintiff now appeals, making the defendants 1 to 4 only the respondents. It is clear that the plaintiff has the right to redeem a part of the property as the defendants 1 to 4 have acquired a share in the mortgaged property. The judge gives no reason whatever for not allowing the plaintiff to redeem the house he purchased. It may be that there is some reason for this, but as none is stated, the case must go back for this to be determined. As to the amount to be paid for redemption, it seems that the judge of the Lower Court has not taken any account of the profits on the one hand and of interest on the other. He has applied the rule of *damdupat* in this way. He has apportioned the debt as he considers it ought to have been apportioned at the date of the mortgage, placing so much principal debt on each of the five properties mortgaged. He thus finds that as on Survey No. 183 there was Rs. 300-8-2 and on Survey No. 185 Rs. 98-5-2 charged, double these amounts is the amount now due. There is no authority for such an application of the rule, and the reasons he gives for applying it are quite erroneous. He seems to think that no account whatever can be taken of the profits received from the house and from Survey No. 418, though he says that the amount charged on the latter had been paid off long ago. The reason he gives for refusing to take Survey No. 418 into account viz., that it was inalienable is no valid reason for refusing to take its profits into account as between mortgagor and mortgagee. He gives no reason why no account should be taken of the rent that may or might have been received from the house. As to Survey No. 175 which the defendants 1 to 4 bought and sold, the apportionment made of the debt due upon it may be correct, and if so, as the defendants by their purchase, have extinguished the whole of that portion of the debt, principal as well as interest, no account need be taken of its profits. But of all the rest of the property an account must be taken and the profits of it set against the interest due on the principal of the mortgage debt thus diminished. It is no excuse to say that the defendants do not produce all their books of account or that they have entered in them very low figures. In such a case the court would be justified in drawing presumptions against them, but not in refusing to take accounts at all. Having ascertained what is the amount payable for the redemption of the property, still the subject of the mortgage, it will then be the duty of the judge to apportion the amount on the property the plaintiff is found entitled to redeem. We must reverse the decree and remand the appeal for a rehearing with reference to the above remarks. Costs to be costs in the cause.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The *Penang Gazette* of the 10th instant writes :—We have, with extreme regret, to record the sad death of Father Henri Leymet, priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Tamil Mission, Penang. Father Leymet was removed to the hospital on Monday last, as he complained of pain in his side, which was supposed to be due to cold. He passed a restless night, but no alarming symptoms appeared until Tuesday afternoon. Gradually becoming worse, he at length passed away at seven o'clock in the evening, after suffering the various acute pains attendant upon an attack of hydrophobia. About a year and a half ago Father Leymet was bitten by his own dog. The dog had become ill tempered owing to a wound in the ear, and father Leymet having occasion to chastise it so as to check its attack on some other persons, the dog turned upon him and bit him severely. The police were immediately informed, and the dog was shot. It was afterwards medically examined, and reported as free from all signs of rabies. Consequently, no further danger to the deceased was apprehended Father Leymet was only 29 years of age, having been born in Paris in 1868. He left France for Mission work in 1893, and reached Penang early in 1894. He was then appointed to the Tamil Mission, at first as assistant to Father Fee, the present Bishop. On this mission he had since worked quietly and sedulously, studying, practising, catechizing, and visiting among the Tamils. He was of a most gentle and retiring disposition ; strict with his people, but much beloved. His loss, and the manner and suddenness of his death have created a profound feeling of regret among all classes throughout Penang.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major H. D. Fanshawe, 19th Hussars, officiates as Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de Camp to Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley when the latter assumes command of the forces, Punjab.

The following appointments have been made :—29th Madras Infantry.—Major G. Rippon, 2nd-in-command, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Maxwell, vacated on appointment to the District Staff. Captain C. V. Mainwaring, Wing Commander, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command. Captain R. J. R. Brown, from 32nd M. I., to be Officiating Wing Commander. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Major J. Monteith, from 7th Bombay Lancers, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, vacated, 2nd Bengal Lancers,—2nd-Lieutenant W. K. Bourne, from the 17th B. I., to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Buist, from 24th P. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, *vice* Winter, seconded. 28th Bombay Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant K. Wigram, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 30th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant G. Newcome, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 24th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. Macpherson, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1st Bombay Grenadiers.—2nd-Lieutenant R. A. Cassels, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1896-97.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st January 1897 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.

The area under paddy cultivation is now reported as 5,221,096 acres or 153,549 acres more than the actual area cultivated last year, and 26,449 acres less than the area given last month.

The districts which show decreases are Akyab 5,472 acres, Hanthawaddy 2,415 acres, Pegu 7,829 acres, and Thongwa 13,972 acres. There are small increases in several districts.

The anna estimate for Akyab has been reduced from 13 annas to 12 annas and for Tavoy from 17 annas to 16 annas ; in the remaining districts the estimates are unchanged.

It is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,700,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 28,813,500 cwts. of cleaned rice.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples. Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Ouda, 3,409 tons, Captain F Thurston, sailed, on Saturday last, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday last, for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s. s. Raventhaler, 1,813 tons, Captain G. A. Grineberg, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, Hamburg, and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (6th March), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The s s Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain P Singer, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi (17th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The s s Langbank, 2,033 tons, Captain W J Rout, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Middlesbrough (9th February), with a general cargo, and 2,082 packages gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The S. S. Arab, 2,674 tons, Captain N. K. Wills, will sail to-day for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Kiddle and 2 children, Rev, D. McLean, wife and 2 children, Mrs, Whitehead and Mr. W. Barnett.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs J C Pollinger, Mr and Mrs B H J Rustomjee; Lieut, and Mrs H. Staff and 3 children, Store-Sergt. B Stephens and wife and 65 deck.

The following is the list of passengers arrived on Saturday last, per Austrian Lloyds s s Imperatrix, Captain P T Rassevich, from Trieste and Venice :—Major and Mrs Rawenshaw, Miss Holton, Mrs Lister, Captain Jameson, Mr and Mrs S Berg, Mr Michlheim and two sons, Messrs P Hofmann, Iiiner, I Berkley, Lhim, Thet, Dannemann, G Ligorich, Kugler, Purin, Befich and 9 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (18th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Parker, Mrs Main, Miss Adams, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mrs Leckie, Mrs Norman, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bennett, Mr Simeons. Mr and Mrs Heron and infant Mr and Mrs Waters, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Shaltock and infant and 158 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
C	Chupra	1436	Hill	Rangoon		M M & Co
D	Hoseinee	933	Hughes	Jedda	20-3	B P S N Co
K	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Not fixed		W A G Co
	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	Not fixed	22-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macallister		24-3	B & P S N Co
M	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed	20 3	H C Joosub
N	Fallodon Hall	2206	Parker	Saigon		M M & Co
O	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	27-3	Do.
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	27-3	D Abdoola

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner	Marseilles	23-3	W A G & Co
2	Asia	2335	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
3	Archimede	1859	Salictore	Genoa	1-4	C Barboro
6	Hydaspes	1912	Barchard	Not fixed		P & O Co
8	Gisela	2543	Brellich	China	23-3	A L Co
9	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	San Francisco		W & A G & Co
10	Australia	2292	Tait	Trieste	1-4	Do.
13	Arab	2-74	Wells	Genoa and Havre	22-3	K N & Co
15	Cashmer	1695	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	20-3	O Okell

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Den of Airlie s	Singer	Karachi, March 17.
	Langbank s	Rout	Middlesbrough.
20	Imperatrix s	Rasswich	Trieste, March 3.
	Lalpoora s	Collins	Rangoon, March 6.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, March 18.
	Kistna sp	Smith	New York, Oct 31.
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Feb 20.
21	Carthage s	de Horne	Aden, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Chupra s	Hill	Moulmein.
	Ouda s	Thurston	Calcutta.
	Australia s	Reeves	London, &c,
	Rauenthaler s	Gremberg	Hamburg.
21	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.

The steamer Arab, Captain Wells, obtained her portclearance on Saturday last for Genoa and Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Den of Airlie, for Havre, Dunkirk, Liverpool, &c.
" Queen of Olga, for Hull, Dunkirk, Liverpool, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste and Venice.
" Archimede, for Genoa, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Briscoe
Asia s, 2337, Laird
Britannia s, 1970, Turner
Queen Olga s, 2148, Harris
Raunthaler s, 1813, Gramberg
Archimede s, 1859, Alfonso
Istrar s, 297, McKay
Arab s, 2674, Wills
Australia s, 2321, Tait
Gisela s, 2643, Brelich
Hydaspes s, 1912, Parcham
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Ravenna s, 2046, Denny
Shanghai s, 2163, Dowell
Norwester bq, 547, Nelson
Courland s, 760, Milne
Fallodon Hall s, 2206, Parker
Akbar s, 1441, Baldwin
Afghan s, 1439, (Barton (for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Berry
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.
Dunera (Hired Transport), Smith

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
17	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, March 14.
	Manila s	Haddock	London, Feb 3.
	Kutsang s	Payne	Hongkong, March 3.
	Kohinur s	Wright	Moulmein, March 9.
18	Lindenfels s	Lientig	Hamburg, Jan 25.
	Umkuzi s	Richards	Natal, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.—Steamers Mecca and Algeria and ship County of Forfar.

March 18.—Steamers Booldana, Nubia, Clan MacArthur and Roma.

The Punjab Government has just ordered that certain villages in the Bannu district, among them Sultan Khel, the scene of recent local disturbance, are to be charged for a period of two years with the cost of maintaining a force of punitive police, consisting of three sergeants and sixteen constables. Owing to the ill-feeling roused between Hindus and Mahomedans by the recent murder of Pundit Lekhram, coming as it does at the present season of festival, the city of Lahore is in a somewhat disturbed state, but the police have ample precautions against a breach of the peace. For the past four or five days large number of men and officers have paraded Mochi Gate and other similarly inhabited quarters with loaded carbines and drawn swords in order to overawe the badmash element in the population.

The North-West Provinces Committee, says the *Pioneer*, has applied to the Central Committee at Calcutta, asking for 64½ lakhs in all. As 7½ lakhs have already been remitted, this practically amounts to a sum of 57 lakhs more. So far as assistance has been given up to the present, it has been confined to the first three objects contemplated in the scheme of charitable relief : to wit in supplementing the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or clothing ; in providing for the maintenance of orphans ; and in relieving the numerous poor who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for relief. On these objects the provincial Committee estimate that the needs of the case cannot be adequately met without an expenditure of 24½ lakhs. The fourth object—the restoration to their original position of those who have lost their all in the struggle by the provision of funds for the purchase of plough cattle and the like—is one upon which no money has yet been expended, but it is estimated that 40 lakhs will be required. If the Central Committee are unable to respond to this demand, they will be asked to allot to these Provinces at least half the funds available for distribution. There is no reason to suppose this requisition is in any way extravagant : taking the number actually in receipt of relief in the two Provinces, it is moderate in comparison with the 32½ lakhs asked for by Bengal : but it is also clear that the resources of the Central Fund will be strained to the utmost if the provincial demands are to be met in full. When the last mail left home the total subscriptions had reached £360,000, a noble amount, no doubt, but, in equivalent Rs. some 6 lakhs less than these Provinces alone estimate will be required for the purposes of charitable relief. Taking subscriptions received or in prospect at home or in India, it is believed that 100 lakhs will be reached, but even this sum would not suffice for all the provinces at the rate estimated in N.-W. P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, dressing and washhand tables, arm, without arm and easy chairs, ottoman, clothes press, a myrah dressing glass, &c.

A few kerosine oil cooking stoves of different patterns.

3 cases crackers.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem—

E W—766—1 case lametta.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand one-horse shigram.
1 light, dog-cart.
1 Singer's Apollo bicycle cushion tyre, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Foremen's Bungalow, G. I. P. R., the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, No. 8 cooking stove, [illegible] roses, etc., the property of the late Mr. McDONALD, Foreman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, salt, fittings, furniture, and show cases, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer," in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built vis-a-vis victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large size open carved partition screen, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagers, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,195 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE COTTON MILL known as the Wahlan Mills, formerly called the Ookerda Khetsey Mill.

Under instructions from Goverdhundass Goculdas Tejpal, Esquire, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April 1897, at 4 p.m., the land, buildings and machinery of the above mill, as described below. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, Old Secretariat Building, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No. new survey No. 1-2515, and containing by admeasurement 15,278 square yards or thereabouts and numbered 1 and coloured green on the plan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality containing by admeasurement 1073 square yards or thereabouts and numbered 2, and coloured burnt senna on the same plan and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No. and portion of new survey No. 1-2515.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality containing by admeasurement 213 square yards and one-half of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No. and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No. old survey No. new survey No. 2510 and numbered 4 and coloured yellow on the same plan.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and containing by admeasurement 5861 square yards and 2-9ths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras, No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new Old survey No. New survey No. 2511, and numbered 5 and coloured blue on the same plan.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement (94) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras, No. 9, New No. 14125, Old survey, No. and portion of New survey No. 2-2511 and numbered 6 and coloured light red on the same plan.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or leasehold land in the same locality containing by admeasurement 15,790 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetjee Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 73, 76 and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16584, old survey No. new survey No. 1-2541 2-2541, 3-2541, 4-2541 and 5-2541, and numbered 3 and coloured red on the same plan.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY.

3	Engines of 36 and 70 horse-power nominal respectively.	
3	Boilers of 130lbs pressure.	
1	Donkey engine.	
1	Mechanic shop containing 8 machines.	
2	Cotton gins.	
9	Machines in blow room.	
48	Carding engines.	
12	Drawing frames.	
14	Slubbing frames.	
12	Intermediate frames.	
32	Roving frames.	
37	Throstles containing	9640 spindles
21	Mules	14872 spindles
	Total	24512 spindles

2 balling presses.
4 bundling presses.
105 reels.

And all other steam engines, boilers, machinery, plant, millgear and millwright work stores and other property forming part of the Ookerda Khetsey Mill.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "A. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES.
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Copies can be had at Office the Bombay Gazette.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.
With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

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KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

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1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 111 15-16 for Consols in London, and 102¼ ex-coupon for Rent's in Paris. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan, and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at 117 and £63, respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London was still 28 9-16d. per oz; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer at 62 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for this port.

Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills, amounting to 3 lakhs in the aggregate, were made yesterday between the three Presidencies at 1s. 3 1-32 to 1-16d.; and 17¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1/8d.—an advance of 1-32d. in the rates previously obtained this week having thus been obtained in the case of each medium of remittance. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.

To-day, further extra Council allotments have been made of 3 lakhs of Bills, and 1¼ lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1-16d. and 1s. 3 5-32d., respectively. Consols have declined 1/8th per cent. to 111 13-16; but French Rentes in Paris are unaltered; Paris Exchange on London remaining at fcs. 25·16. Indian Sterling Loan is ½ per cent. lower in London, at 116½. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities have advanced 3-16ths to £63 3-16. The price of Bar Silver is 1/8d. higher, at 28 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York, a further rise of 1/8 cent on the metal has been established, at 62¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London as before. Yesterday there was no change in the Seed markets, but to-day, Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed has been quoted at 38⅜s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Brown Rapeseed at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, same shipment to the same ports, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000, bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, except the most distant, for which the advance was only 1-64d., the extreme quotation having been 3 15-16 for March-July deliveries, and 3 31-32d. for July-August. Other quotations were unchanged. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 51,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 18,000 bales smaller, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 39,000 bales less, at 36,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 34,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,349,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet, all round, with spot and arrival prices all unchanged. Sales 6,000 bales, including 300 East Indians; Imports 10,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

An advance of 1-8 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; and June Futures were 3 pounds higher, at 7·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, compared with 11,000 bales last year, and 28,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the rate for spot Cotton in New York is unchanged, but Futures for June are 3 pounds lower returning to Thursday's quotation of 7·10 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 15,000 bales going against 9,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1896, and 16,000 bales in 1897 on the corresponding day. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,700,000 bales, compared with 7,620 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In sympathy with higher prices in New York, our local Cotton market has been firmer in tone to-day and quotations are raised Rs. 3 per candy for Broach, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 for other descriptions. There has been a fair enquiry from exporters; but not much actual business has transpired. Speculators have been offering Rs. 178 for "Good" Bhownuggur, for 15-25 May delivery.

WHEAT and SEEDS are very quiet, with prices nominally unchanged, and very little business reported in either market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	11,099	bales.
Wheat	1,023	cwts.
Linseed	682	"
Rapeseed	3,014	"
Gingellyseed	6,297	"
Rice	71,639	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged with nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a few Merchants' Bills were sold at the latter rate. Later on, the market advanced 1-32d., all round, but there were few transactions reported, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
France do.	1·60 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 100 13-16 for cash, and 100 15-16 for the settlement for 3½ per Cents, with 97, nominal, quoted for, Threes; but hardly any business has been reported.

SHARES.—The market is closed.

The Banks and markets generally will be closed again on Monday for the *Holi* holidays.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	28 9-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	51,000	bales.
" " Surats	14,000	"
" Imports of cotton	36,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	1,349,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerio, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 21.

N. L. Prinz Regent Luitpold, from Australia, arrived.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 21st March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	7	35 p.m.	3	42
Teheran	21	12	30 p.m.	..	40
Suez	21	2	25 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 21st March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	..	2
" Karachi	..	9	..	2
" Madras	..	19	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROOKS—March 21, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Arthur James Brooks. Funeral will arrive at Sewree, at 5 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DUFFIN—MACKENZIE—February 24, at the parish church, Littleham-cum-Exmouth, Walter Henry Duffin, Captain 4th King's Own Regt., to Mary Lumsden, elder daughter of T. D. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, of Moorlands, Exmouth.

MADDOX—WHEELER—At St. Thomas's, Belfast, Ralph Henry Maddox, M.B., Surg.-Capt., Indian Medical Service, to Lucy Lilian, fourth daughter of the late Walter J. Wheeler, Esq., and of Mrs. Wheeler, Lennoxvale, Belfast.

DEATHS.

CUNLIFFE—February 27, at St. Asaph, N. Wales, Brooke Cunliffe, J.P., F.G.S., late Madras Civil Service, aged 81.

McLEOD—February 24, at Edinburgh, George McLeod, late of Rampore-Beauleah, member of the firm of Robert Watson and Co., Calcutta, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'CRUZ—March 7, at Lucknow Cantonment, the wife of J. M. Furtado D'Cruz, Bandmaster, XI Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

HADOW—March 11, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Cecil M. Hadow, of a son.

LOW—March 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Low, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—PILLANS—March 15, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Frank Harrison, Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ld., Calcutta, to Ellen Mary, widow of the late C. H. Pillans, Esq., Western Dooars.

SHEWRING—FERRELL—March 10, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. J. Langford, M.A., Ernest Frank Shewring to Annie Louisa, second daughter of J. B. Ferrell.

DEATHS.

KERR—March 14, at Calcutta, Edward Claudius Kerr, late Registrar in the office of the Commissary-General, aged 67.

SAVIELLE—March 4, at Allahabad, Orpheus Adolphus, Head Master of the Government School, Shahjahanpur, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

LORD KIMBERLEY was undoubtedly treading on very perilous ground when he informed the people of Norwich that Great Britain must repudiate the policy of upholding the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Salisbury promptly reminded the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords that he was a member of the Government which signed the Treaty of Paris, and asked if it was possible that solemn pledges, embodied in a treaty signed by all the Powers, can be treated as waste paper. The late Prince Lobanoff used almost identical words in reference to a note from Lord Salisbury himself in the autumn of 1895, suggesting the deposition of the Sultan, and hinting, not obscurely, at a partition of Turkey. The Russian Foreign Minister spoke then, as Lord Salisbury speaks now, of the binding force of the Treaty of Paris, and refused even to discuss the possibility of deposing the Sultan. Lord Kimberley will doubtless take an early opportunity to quote certain passages from Sir F. Lascelles' despatch, giving the purport of his conversation at the Russian Foreign Office on this delicate question. Lord Salisbury somewhat marred the effect of his appeal to the validity of the Treaty of Paris by immediately adding that the integrity of Turkey will in all probability be modified one of these days by the Powers themselves, who, for the moment, find it to their interest to defend international law, which they profess to regard as the foundation of European order and peace. This means, if it means anything, that the Powers will tear up the Treaty of Paris, and treat their solemn pledges as so much waste paper, when they have agreed amongst themselves as to the distribution of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. International law is only immutable when a small Power, like Greece, ventures to disregard it. Then the great Powers take up arms with wonderful unanimity in defence of the European peace. A Russian regiment has passed the Bosphorus, not to protect the Armenians from massacre, but to coerce the Christians in Crete. British troops will occupy Candia; French and Germans other towns. It is not so clear that peace will profit much by this military intervention. While the Greek gunboats are being recalled, every Greek regiment is being sent to the Macedonian frontier, evidently with the intention of precipitating a crisis in the Balkan States. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that a convention has been entered into between Prince Ferdinand and King George of Greece, for combined operations in Macedonia, with a view to the expulsion of the Turks from that Province and its division between Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia. Bulgaria and Servia, like Greece, have mobilised their reserves—a costly operation which they could ill-afford as a mere demonstration. The intention apparently is to secure a share of the spoils before the Great Powers have come to an agreement in which the interests of minor States would probably receive insufficient attention. As the convention between Greece and Bulgaria, and the connivance of Servia with those States cannot be unknown to Russia, the offer of 120,000 magazine rifles by that Power to King Alexander throws considerable doubt on the real intentions of at least one of the Powers. The Turkish Government is "suspicious," as it well may be, of the Servian Army Manœuvres. Greece will be proportionately encouraged to persevere.

MANY of the statements contained in Sir James Westland's Budget regarding the quinquennial settlements of provincial finance had been anticipated by the information which we have been able to lay before our readers on the subject from time to time. A few weeks back we stated that some of the Provincial Administrations, including that of Bombay, had urged the desirability of postponing the revision for twelve months in view of the disorganization of finance produced by the famine. On the inadequate ground that "the arrangements depend not upon the figures of any one year, but upon the general standard of existing revenue and expenditure," the Government of India decided, however, that the revision must take place. Consequently all the extra work that a quinquennial settlement involves has been put upon provincial officials at a time when the Famine is absorbing their attention. As a compromise, however, Government agreed to reserve a final settlement of the Land Revenue and Excise heads in the Provinces severely affected by the scarcity. The principle that in years of exceptional financial strain rearrangement of contracts in regard to public funds cannot conveniently be carried out in their entirety, might well have received further recognition. In the case of Bombay this has been done, in response to the repeated representations of our Revenue Member who has, it is evident, fulfilled to the letter the undertaking he gave in the Legislative Council last August that he would do his utmost to secure for Bombay the best possible terms. In addition to Land Revenue and Excise, the heads of Stamps and Forests are to be eliminated from the partial settlement to be now made. Stamps are left out, in consequence of the heavy loss of revenue under that head entailed by the paralysis that has overtaken litigation and other business not in this city, but also in Karachi, Poona, and elsewhere, during the last few months. The Bombay Government have given a somewhat sombre account of the future course of revenue, even when nominal conditions are resumed. But Sir James Westland, looking at the question from the standpoint of a Minister who expects the wealthier Provinces to support the weaker, expresses a hope that "when present troubles are over we shall find the standard of Revenue much higher than the Government of Bombay puts it." It is only reasonable to suppose, however, that administrators who have spent all their working lives in this Presidency should be better acquainted with its condition and probable financial future than Civilians, however eminent, whose knowledge of Western India has been gained from the outside. Sir James Westland states that if the calculations of the Bombay Revenue Department are accurate the new settlement will be practically a continuation of the old one.

If this is so Sir James Westland will be unable to obtain from Bombay the means for that re-distribution of resources for which he looks to this Presidency in common with Bengal and Madras. His theory is that these important and wealthy maritime provinces, "towards which the commercial wealth and the industrial progress of India tend to accumulate," should be able to make up to less favourably situated provinces the increase of revenue necessary for their development. Taking the three maritime provinces as those which can be bled for the purpose, he proposes to increase in one form or another the assignment of the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Burmah, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Finance Minister quoted the largeness of the balances of the three older provinces during the years of the existing contract as an indication that it was possible to apply the lance. These balances look large in print, but when it is remembered that the irreducible minimum laid down is twenty lakhs, they are not so great as would appear to be the case. It is the part of the prudent financier to keep well within the limits of his spending powers. In the last completed year of the quinquennium moreover, toward the end of the twelve months the Provinces received rather unexpectedly an increase of assets in the shape of reimbursements of the "benevolences" taken from them a year or two earlier by the Government of India to help to make up for the losses by exchange. To say the least, it is not helpful to economical administration when the possession of substantial balances is held to constitute a ground for reducing the assignments. These surpluses have been of the utmost value to the general revenue of the Empire in this year of exceptional want, since they have been the means of postponing the necessity for the Provinces to go to the Imperial Exchequer for help. As soon as Provincial surpluses are reduced below the fixed standard laid down in the contracts, the Government of India has to step in and bear the rest of the burden induced by Famine. The present time cannot therefore be considered particularly opportune for laying stress on the extent of the balances of the three maritime Provinces as a reason for taking from them a larger proportionate increase of revenue than is given back in assignments.

But when all this has been said, we cannot refuse to recognise the soundness of the principle laid down by Lord Cromer when Finance Minister in 1882 that "in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to the provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country." Financial homogeneity can be maintained upon no other basis. All that we have a right to ask is that the reduction of assignments in cases where the revenue has increased disproportionately to the expenditure, should not be unduly heavy. The carefully husbanded resources of one Province should not be called upon to make up for bad financial management in another; neither should they be devoted to a kind of hot-house development of newly acquired Provinces like Upper Burma, whose advancement should more nearly correspond to the growth of their own resources. It is well-known that public opinion in Madras takes very strongly the view that that Presidency is being made to suffer in this way for the sake of younger administrative areas. The figures contained in the Budget statement show, however, that the Southern Presidency is better able than any other to bear a reduction of assignment. Not only has Madras only a very limited share of the temporary embarassments which Bombay and other Provinces now suffer. During the five years of the contract its revenue has increased by 14·9 per cent., while the whole expenditure has only gone up 8·9 per cent. The Government of India, therefore, propose a reduction in the yearly assignment of close on nine lakhs of rupees. But this is on the basis of a much larger yield of Land Revenue than is anticipated by the Madras Revenue Member, and if his figures are correct the decrease of the assignment will be nearly 14 lakhs. Notwithstanding this reduction Sir James Westland believes that the Province will be able to bear from its own balances nearly the whole of the comparatively small expenditure incurred on Famine Relief. In Bengal, where the increase of expenditure slightly exceeds the increase of revenue, the rearrangement made will involve a loss nominally of five lakhs, but in reality (owing to the enhanced value of certain deprovincialised accounts) of a much larger sum.

WE may expect to see a considerable increase before the year is out in the number of insanitary houses demolished, or at all events unroofed and submitted to a process of reconstruction to give ventilation and light, so that they may be rendered fit for habitation. Hundreds of houses are so incurably bad, or are so crowded one upon the other that there will be no option; they must come down or be purified by fire. While the population remains as it is at present, some hundreds of thousands short of its ordinary complement, the removal of even a thousand houses need not cause any great inconvenience. Thirty-four thousand houses would still remain, and not all of them would find tenants. But when the tide turns and the people who fled in tens of thousands in December and January come back by rail, road, and steamer, the question of rehousing two or even three hundred thousand people in a very limited time will press for an immediate and adequate answer. The clearance of the slums is a vital necessity if a recurrence of pestilence in a possibly aggravated form is to be averted, but it will not help us to solve the problem of finding habitations for the returning multitudes. The number of the inhabitants was reduced by possibly a third—the audited figures of the exodus do not justify a larger estimate. The segregation camps provided by the Municipality, the Public Works, the Police authorities, and private firms have remained empty even when offered rent free. The number of houses and other buildings that have been partly or wholly emptied by the migration of their former occupants, have for the time being supplied all that was needed. The camps considered simply as shelters have been superfluous, though if used they would have met one of the sanitary needs of the city. The former pressure on house accommodation may be expected to recur in an aggravated form when the city fills, by reason of the closing or destruction of many houses as unfit for human occupation. The mat huts in the various camps may then be more in request. But in a few months the monsoon will set in and render such temporary structures useless. It would be suicidal to permit even a temporary revival of the overcrowding which was one of the worst characteristics of the Native Town when the plague broke out last year. Provision will have to be made for the temporary shelter in endurable conditions of large number of the poorer classes during the rains, when it is no longer possible to sleep in the streets and on the side pavements as is again becoming common in the more frequented quarters. It may be necessary to replace the mat huts by temporary sheds of corrugated iron or some equally economical and manageable material. The newly invented "fretrite," recently on view in London, which can convert cloth or canvas or the commonest wood into waterproof material, or work up earth or sand into excellent bricks or slabs, may become commercially available between this and June. We are informed that a pretty fair number of chawls, many of them of considerable size, have been erected in the outskirts of the city in the last year or two; some of these new structures which were scarcely finished when the plague set in six months ago, have not yet been fully occupied. These buildings can, it is believed, afford accommodation to a large number of those who are being obliged to remove from the tenement houses condemned by the sanitary authorities.

We are glad to see that in the District Hospitals now in course of erection provision is made for the contingency of having to provide for plague cases even during the rains. The framework and roofs are sufficiently strong to permit of the mat wall and jowlee roofs being replaced by by corrugated iron. The claims of the sick can probably be met by that device. If something more be required there is no reason why the precedent set in utilising the old Government House at Parel as a hospital should not receive a wider application. There are many large public buildings in Bombay which are in ordinary times almost as forgotten, and as little utilized as the old Government House. The Victoria and Albert Museum, at the entrance to the Victoria Gardens, for years past has only justified its existence by giving shelter to the skeleton of a whale and a few botanical specimens that no one ever visits. Without wishing to be in any way disrespectful to the collection, such as it is, we venture to suggest that if a large building be required in that locality to house the sick during the next monsoon, none more suitable or more easily spared could be found than the building which is called the Museum. The collection could be stored elsewhere to prevent future danger of infection, and the spacious hall would give accommodation for three or four hundred patients. Other structures can be found in different parts of this great city, should the need for more hospitals become urgent. We do not at all anticipate a continuance or a recrudescence of the plague during the rains; but no one can profess absolute confidence that such a calamity is impossible. Happily the indications so far seem to fully justify the forecast of those who maintained in October last that the plague would increase during the cold and die out during the hot season. The last fortnight of February and the first weeks of March have seen the total mortality steadily decline week by week, until it has fallen to one-half the maximum of the cold weather months. As the temperature rises the mortality and number of deaths from plague steadily fall. It is not unreasonable to infer that the fall will continue at an accelerated rate as the sun, the great purifier, waxes high in the heavens. But early and provident fear is the mother of safety. Since there may be a recrudescence during the rains, or in September after they are over, it is well to look ahead and be prepared to meet any emergency, fully equipped.

A P. AND O. TELEGRAM, dated London, March 19, says:—"The passengers ex Valetta and Caledonia, from Bombay, were landed at Brindisi without trouble of detention."

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe, on Saturday, by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Australia, were their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Rani, and staff, Lieutenant-General Sir. W. Lockhart, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., of the Punjab Command, and Lady Lockhart; Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson, Major-General Sir A. Palmer, K. C. B., of the Punjab Frontier Force; Sir W. and Lady Hudson; Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, Commanding the Belgaum District, and Mrs. and Miss Hart; General and Mrs. Webb; Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, Bombay; Hon'ble Mr. G. L. Chambers, of the Madras Legislative Council; Mr. P. V. Luke, C. I. E., Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs; Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr. T. D. Spencer, Registrar, Bombay Small Causes Court; Professor Irving, and others. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Rani arrived in Bombay, from their capital, on Saturday morning, by the Raichur mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, whence they directly proceeded to the Ballard Pier, and went on board the Australia by a steam launch.

SIR EDWARD COLLEN, Military Member, will leave Calcutta on a short tour on the 26th instant.

THE Viceroy gave a garden party at Government House on Thursday afternoon. This was the last social function of the Calcutta season.

COLONEL A. G. HAMMOND, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., takes over command of the Assam District at the end of this month.

THE Southern Punjab Railway will, it is understood, be opened for traffic next autumn; and the Saugor-Katni line about a year hence.

THE draft Bill amending the Bengal Tenancy Act will be published early next month. It will be circulated for opinions, and will not come up for disposal until next cold weather.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th February, 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 127,305 maunds and Rs. 68,570 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PLAGUE ON THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The transport Dilwara from Bombay has been detained at Suez having had a death from plague on board.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

VENICE, MARCH 20.

The delegates of the Sanitary Conference, with some reservations have signed a Convention, which is based upon those signed at the Paris and Dresden Conferences.

The regulation for preventive measures, which is appended, fixes the period of incubation of the plague at ten days.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Royal Irish Rifles are under orders to start for the Cape on the 13th April.

LORD KIMBERLEY AND TURKISH INTEGRITY.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury alluded to the gravity of the recent statement, made by Lord Kimberley in a speech at Norwich, repudiating henceforth the policy of upholding Turkish integrity.

His Lordship recalled the fact that Lord Kimberley was a member of the Government which signed the Treaty of Paris, and said it was impossible to treat solemn pledges as waste paper. The integrity of Turkey would very likely be modified in the future, but it must be with the consent of the Powers, which were defending international law, the foundation of European order and peace.

Lord Kimberley, in reply, repeated his repudiation.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S REGIMENT.

ATHENS, MARCH 20.

The Crown Prince's Regiment left Athens, this morning, for the frontier.

THE CRETAN INSURGENTS DEFY THE POWERS.

The Cretan insurgents have informed the foreign Admiral that they will accept nothing short of the Union of Crete with Greece.

DEPARTURE OF TURKISH IRONCLADS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 20.

Six Turkish ironclads and two torpedo boats left here for the Dardanelles to-day, amidst immense enthusiasm from the crowds assembled on shore to witness their departure.

THE MOVE OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The departure of the Turkish Fleet for the Dardanelles has created general surprise.

It is doubted whether the ships are seaworthy.

TURKEY WATCHING SERVIA.

The Turkish Government is suspicious regarding the Servian Army manœuvres, and is keeping a watch on the Servian frontier.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

The French reinforcements for Crete have arrived at Suda Bay and the Russians arrive to-morrow.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES QUESTION.

MARCH 20.

The "Times," in an article on the Contagious Diseases question, says that moral influences have been exhausted, and it is now the duty of the Government to promptly devise a remedy and submit proposals to Parliament.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an article on the same subject, says that the legislation which delivered our troops to such a fearful malady was a national crime.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE NAVAL VOTES.

BERLIN, MARCH 20.

Notwithstanding the strongest urging on the part of the Government, the Reichstag have rejected the votes asked for to build new cruisers.

THE HYDERABAD FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 20.

The Minister, Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah, has made an important appointment by issuing an order confirming Syed Ali Hassan as Financial Secretary. He has been officiating since the death of Cheragh Ali Azam Yar Jung. Some two years ago, Syed Ali Hassan acquired a high reputation by the skilful manner in which he discharged the duties of an onerous and responsible position. His confirmation is, therefore, welcomed by all classes, as he holds a high position in popular estimation by reason of his impartiality and integrity.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 21.

Yesterday, there were 48 cases and 37 deaths reported in the city. The mortality of the day was 50. The lodges return 36 cases and seven deaths in the plague hospital 16. The total up to date was 953 cases, and 714 deaths. The total mortality was 55. In the segregation camp there are 212 persons.

Major-General and Mrs. Duncan visited the camp, and distributed some blankets to the poor. Miss Bernard also distributed some.

Mrs. Duncan's fund for the Segregation Camp amounts to Rs. 798.

The Military operations in the city and cantonment were resumed yesterday. In the city the search party discovered six cases, which were sent to the hospital, while the healthy people were sent to the camp under a cavalry escort. In the cantonment the search party inspected the centre street, where formerly about six cases had occurred.

To-morrow the troops will also inspect the suburban limits. Further men from the British troops have been called. The health of the troops in the camp is excellent.

Major Donnet was discharged cured from the hospital yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Nampoung and Tingyueh.
Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

THE anxiety prevailing throughout Europe at the end of last week was increased momentarily, at all events, by the publication in Berlin of an extraordinary "communique," dated "St. Petersburg, February 25." The source from which the communication emanated was Wolff's telegraphic "bureau," to all intents and purposes a Government agency. We were told in the first place that Russia had, through her Minister in Athens, summoned Greece to withdraw within three days her fleet and all the Greek troops now in Crete. "In the event of Greece, with blind misapprehension of her own advantage, offering further opposition to the well-meant advice of Russia, and of the Powers in alliance with her, or creating difficulties, or in the event of her allowing herself to be encouraged in her present attitude by self-seeking friends, perhaps on the false supposition of a lack of unanimity among the Great Powers, because one or the other Power did not support at the outset the proposals of Russia, who is in perfect agreement with Germany and France, Russia in such an emergency is determined upon her course of action." After a threat of the "strongest reprisals," the "communique," proceeded :—"Conscious of her unity with France, and of her absolute agreement with Germany, and also Austria, even if isolated Powers should not associate themselves in the steps she is resolved to take, Russia will be in the position, at any rate, not to allow the peace of Europe to be endangered by the events in Crete." Finally it was intimated in very blunt terms that there would be coercion first and autonomy afterwards—a thing which it was known Lord Salisbury had been opposing from the first. Whatever else may be said about Russian diplomacy, it is usually correct in the form of the language it employs, and there was a general consensus that if the ideas were those of the Czar, the words were those of an exalted personage nearer home. At Vienna, it was stated at once that the Berlin note misrepresented the situation, and a semi-official denial having subsequently come from St. Petersburg, the world dismissed the subject for the time being, and in the excitement caused by the presentation of the *ultimatum* to Greece, and speculation as what answer King George's Government will make to the European concert, the Berlin incident, unpleasant as it is, has almost been forgotten.

THE DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Simultaneously with the presentation, on Tuesday, of the Identical Note to the Hellenic Government and the Collective Note to the Porte, there were Ministerial statements in both Houses of our Parliament. In the Lords, the Earl of Kimberley and the Marquis of Salisbury alone made speeches. In the House of Commons there was, of course, a long debate, but nearly all the speakers seemed to be impressed with the gravity of the occasion, and there was, especially in the remarks of Sir William Harcourt, a studied moderation, not observable in the excited discussion last week on the bombardment. Lord Kimberley, as an old diplomatic hand, was extremely cautious, but even he did not hesitate to express dissent from the course on which the Powers have embarked, and he emphatically declared that, as a mere matter of policy, it would be wiser and safer now to join Crete to the kingdom of Greece than to give it the proposed administrative autonomy under the sovereignty of the Sultan. He expressed regret that the Powers should seemingly have decided on autonomy in principle without having framed a scheme for carrying it into effect ; and he voiced public opinion in this country, when he declared against leaving Turkish soldiers in Crete for police purposes. Lord Salisbury commenced his reply with the important admission that, although the policy outlined by him yesterday week, had on the whole been accepted by the Concert, that portion of his statement referring to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops had not been received without considerable demur on the part of many of the Powers. He insisted that we have no evidence really that the Cretans actually desire to be united to Greece. "We know now," he said, "that to the Mussulman part of the population it would be intensely distasteful. Whether it would be agreeable to the others at this moment, it is impossible to say. He put aside the notion that we can trust the announcements of the leaders of insurrections, of coalitions, whose position is depending upon the success of the enterprise which they have sustained. Such evidence is of no value at all for declaring what the fixed and permanent and steady view of the population may be." Of the strong attitude taken up by the other Powers, he was very emphatic. "There is no feeling which I have founds so strong among the Powers with whom I have been in communication as the belief, that if this enterprise of Greece, which they stigmatize as illegal (and they use stronger language than that) is to be allowed to result in the attainment of a great territorial advantage to the Greek Government, the example will spread, the signal will be given, the fire of civil war will be lit where there is peace now. All men are familiar with the fact that if the fire of civil war is lit on the Continent of Europe, and in the Turkish Empire, it will not be civil war alone with which we shall have to deal." Respecting the proposed retention of Turkish troops in the island he observed :—"When I am here or with my colleagues in the other House we hear of nothing but of the necessity of turning the Turkish soldiers out of Crete, but when I am at the Foreign Office I hear of nothing but of not interfering with the Turkish soldiery unnecessarily ;" at the same time, he mentioned that a combined representation has been addressed to the Porte pointing out that the withdrawal of the Turkish soldiery must be a necessary consequence of autonomy, and that it ought to be conducted as expeditiously as the circumstances of the situation permit, and that as soon as possible the Turkish soldiers should be gathered into those parts of the island where, being side by side with the European troops, there will be no danger of any contest or conflict between them and the islanders. Up to the time of writing, neither the Greek nor the Turks have given their reply. As to the former, there is a pretty general expectation that it will be a refusal to comply with the request of the Powers, but I learn from a well-informed source that in diplomatic circles there is a belief that Greece will not persist in her refusal, and that, after a short time, just sufficient time in fact to save her *amour propre*, she will bow to the inevitable. You will have learned long before this letter reaches you whether the optimistic view of the situation I have referred to proves to be correct ; or whether we are on the eve of an actual outbreak of hostilities.

THE WESTMINSTER MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

As Reuter doubtless will have informed, you one of the events of the week is the sending of a friendly message to the King of Greece by a hundred members of Parliament. The terms of the telegram are as follows :—"We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, beg to convey to your Majesty our sense of the service which your Majesty's Government and people have rendered to civilisation in the island of Crete, and to express our fervent hopes for the future safety and welfare of your kingdom."

The signatures include Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Robert Reid, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Edmund Robertson (Secretary to the Admiralty in the last administration), Mr. Mundella, Mr. William Woodall, Sir Francis Evans, Mr. John Burns, Sir Leonard Lyall, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Thomas Butt, Mr. Augustine Birrell, and Mr. John Dillon. Only one Unionist name appears in the list, that of Mr. C. J. Monk, who was formerly a Liberal, and has always been Turkophobe in his sympathies. The idea and execution of this demonstration must be credited (or discredited) to Mr. Massingham, the young editor of the "Chronicle," who thoroughout the crisis has stood practically alone amongst influential journalists in the vehemence with which he has championed the cause of the Greek, and who is almost more Hellenic than the Hellenes themselves. Mr. Haldane, as might have been expected after his speech on Tuesday's debate, refused to sign, and his example was followed by some other opposition members, including Mr. Munro Ferguson. The matter caused a good deal of excitement, and some of the Unionists displayed great indignation. One of their number, Mr. Pierpoint, raised the question in the House, this evening, by asking the Speaker, whether it was consistent with the spirit and the traditions on which journalists were admitted to the Lobby that the representative of a journal should use this privilege for the purpose of securing signatures to such a document as that just referred to. Mr. Gully, who certainly cannot be considered wanting in courtesy to the Press, replied that he must not be taken as expressing any opinion on the facts, but in answer to the general question he might say that he considered it would be an abuse of the privilege granted to any gentleman, as a representative of the Press, to use that for the purpose of obtaining signatures to any public petition or address ; and unless otherwise instructed by the House he should deem it his duty to prevent anything of the kind in future in the event of its being brought to his notice. Mr. Massingham may be congratulating himself that Mr. Gully, and not Lord Peel, is Speaker of the House of Commons. If the latter had still been the occupant of the chair, I do not think that this hysterical editor would have got off quite so easily. Previous to Mr. Pierpoint's question, Mr. Balfour was asked by another of his followers if he had seen the telegram despatched to Athens. "My attention," said the honorable gentleman, "has been called to the letter referred to. Without expressing any opinion on the action of the gentlemen who signed it, I may say that I do not anticipate any serious consequences from a letter signed by one-sixth of the members of the House immediately after a debate had taken place on the foreign policy of the Government on which no division was challenged." The "Shrieker," as the "Chronicle" is called in journalistic circles, says in its leading article, this morning, of the House of Commons message to the King of Greece :—"Never before, in our memory, has such a Parliamentary incident occurred." Never, again, is such a Parliamentary, or rather lobby, incident likely to occur, at all events, so long as Mr. Gully is Speaker ; and Mr. Massingham must exercise his ingenuity in devising some other form of sensationalism. Not that I wish to suggest any want of sincerity in the editor of the "Chronicle." He was equally sincere in his talk before the general election about a new heaven and a new earth ; talk that almost destroyed the Progressive majority in the County Council, and contributed very materially to the crushing defeat of the Liberals at the last general election. Mr. Massingham scarcely allows a day to pass without telegraphing to poor Mr. Gladstone in his holiday retreat for his latest views on the situation. The reply, this morning, is as follows :—"To expel the Greeks and keep as police the butchers of Armenia will further deepen the disgrace of the Powers."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

Mr. Labouchere shows to more advantage when criticising Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the columns of "Truth" than he does when examining that gentleman in a committee room of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Labouchere's cross-examination, from which so much was expected, and so little came, doubtless suffered from the somewhat singular decision come to not to inquire into the administration of the Chartered Company until all the other matters have been investigated, but when every allowance is made, it must be admitted even by the greatest admirers of the member for Northampton and for "Truth" that he has not sustained the reputation he gained in this line at a certain memorable trial of which a daily newspaper proprietor has painful recollections. Mr. Rhodes, on Tuesday, explained that by his statement that his next action in regard to the Transvaal would be constitutional, he might be taken to mean that he would not in future engage in such illegal practices against the Transvaal, as he admitted that he had previously been engaged in. He found that the taxation on the gold mining industry in the Transvaal was not 6s., but 36s. per ton of ore raised. "Inter alia" he was asked why he had not contradicted the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, to the effect that he (witness) was ignorant of the intentions or acts of Dr. Jameson. The reply was that he had never read the speech, as he was in Matabeleland when it was delivered ; whereupon Mr. Labouchere, remembering what had been said in the previous week about his remarks on the Cretan question, drily observed : "Am I the only person in the House of Commons whose speeches you read ?" Mr. Rhodes neatly replied :—"You have been, Mr. Labouchere, particularly attentive to my career for many years past. I always read 'Truth' to find out my faults." A little later, Mr. Labouchere was trying to exact some information from Mr. Rhodes about his "pocket interest" in the Chartered Company, and although the witness had no objection to oblige, the Chancellor of the Exchequer energetically urged that the question was irregular at that stage of the inquiry. Mr. Labouchere refusing to give way, the room was cleared to enable the Committee to deliberate in private. After twenty minutes had elapsed the doors were again opened, and without any further remark the examination was resumed. But Mr. Labouchere had only one or two more questions. If the raid had succeeded, would it have increased his holding—he thought 40,000 or 50,000 shares—in the Company ? No ; he did not think so. Then that was not one of his objects in promoting the revolution ? "Oh, certainly not." As Mr. Rhodes altered his seat to face the Unionist questioners, he made everybody laugh by remarking with mock courtesy to Mr. Labouchere, "I hope you don't object to my turning my back upon you." Mr. Labouchere will be avenged—in "Truth." Already he is covering his discomfiture in the Committee Room by the rigour of his newspaper criticism of Mr. Rhodes and his friends.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE.

The *Spectator*, a few weeks ago, ventured to express regret that the Prince of Wales should have started his excellent hospital fund at a time when the public were being asked to subscribe for the relief of the famine sufferers in India, and predicted that the result of his Royal Highness' action would be injurious to the Mansion House movement. As this criticism has been echoed in some quarters, here, and may be reechoed in India, it is, perhaps, as well to state, as I do on the best authority, that the possibility of the two funds clashing was carefully considered before either was started. After consulting the Lord Mayor, the Prince readily agreed—I am not sure that he did not actually make the proposal himself—to defer issuing his appeal until it seemed that all the large sums that might fairly be expected from Londoners had been subscribed. It must be remembered that the Prince of Wales' Fund is intended purely for the benefit of London hospitals, and only Londoners are asked to subscribe. If the fund had been established for the assistance of hospitals all over the country, and applications for support had been made to the whole of the inhabitants of these isles, there might have been some justification for the criticism I have referred to. There might have been some ground for complaint if the Prince had launched his scheme earlier, but, as I have said, he showed by holding it back every desire not to interfere with the superior claims of our distressed fellow subjects in India. As mentioned by the Lord Mayor at a meeting of his Committee, yesterday, the Mansion House Fund has reached £388,000, and this amount, satisfactory as in the circumstances it must be considered, is independent of the Lancashire and Glasgow contributions, which are being sent direct. Lancashire has done even better than she did in 1877, and up to the commencement of the present week the sum raised by her was no less than £125,000, of which Manchester alone gave £50,000. The Glasgow fund, a few days ago, stood at £45,000. It will thus be seen that altogether the amount subscribed in the United Kingdom since the Mansion House Fund came into existence, just eight weeks ago to-day, exceeds £500,000, and although there is no end to commemoration funds, there are some people who still think that a million will be realised. I do not think that the resources even of the Metropolis, to say nothing of the provinces, have been exhausted. For instance, I should like to see a collection made amongst that extremely wealthy body, the House of Commons. At present the interest of the members of that assembly is mainly confined to asking questions about the measures adopted by Government to keep the people of the afflicted districts alive. Notices of no fewer than four fresh questions were given yesterday. Mr. R. G. Webster, the Conservative member for East St. Pancras, intends to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is in a position to inform the House, having regard to the large sums of public money now being expended in India on relief-works, if the Government of India are carrying forward irrigation works of importance in the parts of India now affected by famine for the mitigation or prevention of subsequent scarcity of food in those districts in the future. Your old friend, Sir Andrew Scoble, asks Lord George Hamilton whether he is able to give the House any information as to the estimated quantity of food-grains in local stocks in India in January 1897 ; the quantity of food-grains imported into British India during the past six months ; and the actual or expected outturn of the rabi, or cold weather crops, in India during the present season. Mr. Lenty, one of the Liberal members for Leeds, who has been a great globe-trotter in his time, wishes to know whether, in view of the fact that the people of India are admittedly dying of hunger in unknown numbers, and that such a state of things necessarily indicates considerable sufferings on the part of the others not actually brought to death, the Secretary of State will take immediate steps to make more effective the work of famine relief. In a second question Mr. Lenty desires to ascertain what relief is being given the famine districts of India in the matter of payment of the land revenue ; and what steps are being taken to preserve the cattle belonging to the suffering people in view of their future needs. Last night, Lord George Hamilton was questioned by Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Swift MacNeill, who, for some reason or other, has not been displaying so much interest in Indian questions, as he exhibited before one of his colleagues, and not himself, was selected to go out to India to preside over the Congress, excited the indignation of ministerialists by his persistency, and had to be called to order by the Speaker. Articles on the Famine appear in more than one of the magazines for March. *To-morrow*, an up-to-date, or rather over-date, publication has an interesting contribution on the subject from the pen of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., who, I see, has been induced, busy man though he be, to undertake to deliver shortly a Sunday afternoon lecture to the advanced spirits of South Place Institute, Finsbury, on "India from an Industrial Point of View."

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

The advocates of measures to deal with the increasing prevalence of certain diseases amongst British troops, especially those stationed in India, mean business. There was, a day or two ago, a meeting of Service members of the House of Commons to consider the plan of campaign, and Sir William Priestly, M.P., the eminent "Ladies doctor," attended to give his colleagues the benefit of his views on the subject. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be in favour of deferring Parliamentary action until the publication of the Departmental Committee's report. Major Rasch, who, some days ago, gave notice of his intention to call the House's attention to the question and to move a resolution, is to ask Mr. Balfour whether the Government will give facilities for discussing that report when it makes its appearance ; and there can be little doubt that the answer will be in the affirmative. In the Upper House, Lord Dunraven is moving on similar lines, and his present intention is to move a resolution this day week. In yesterday's issue of the *Times* there is a well-written and temperately worded letter, showing that the battle is not entirely one between "faddists" and non-faddists. The writer, who signs himself "No Fanatic," expresses surprise that the military authorities have no idea, as he puts it, of remedial measures, beyond or apart from the old system "which, if a palliative, has certainly not proved a remedy." He points out that the statistics of disease point to a corresponding amount of licentiousness in the Army, and the increase of licentiousness in the Army, even apart from disease, is not a matter which the public can view with indifference. One of his objections to the old Government establishments system is its incompatibility with those moral safeguards with which the military authorities are absolutely bound to surround young troops. He proceeds :—"We are far from believing that private soldiers are too apathetic to answer to any appeal to their good sense and good feeling, if a serious attempt were made to produce a manlier tone among them. A little might probably be done by regulations to keep temptation out of their way. More might be done by the influence of officers, if once their attention were turned to it. Some influence is wanted to stem the talk of the barrack-room, from which so much evil results." This correspondent writes in such conciliatory language, that his recommendations will doubtless be carefully considered ; but they will hardly carry conviction to the minds of those who have a closer acquaintance with military life than "No Fanatic" apparently possesses. A "policy of discouragement" may be a good thing, but it is open to one serious objection, that it cannot be discussed in the columns of a newspaper. At the same time I am inclined to think that the House of Commons will not very readily give its assent to any more "quarter-master's circulars to cantonment magistrates requisitioning extra women of an attractive type."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Rev. Dr. Evan Owen Phillips, Dean of St. David's ; Mr. Henry Charles Forde, M. Inst. C.E., who was associated with the pioneers of the present network of telegraph cables ; Sir John Henry Briggs, late of the Admiralty, whose official career commenced 44 years ago, when there was not a single steam vessel in commission belonging to the Royal Navy, nor a gun of heavier calibre than a 32-pounder ; Mr. Henry Gay Hewlett, author and late Keeper of the Land Revenue Records and Enrolments ; Major Edward Knightley, who rose from the ranks, and who distinguished himself both in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny campaign ; Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Hornsby Wright, who was wounded at Inkerman and who served with the Abyssinian Expedition; the Rev. Robert Hunter, L.L.D., who in early life was a Free Church Missionary in Nagpore, and who was well-known for his literary attainments ; the Hon. Martin Lister, brother of Lord Rebblesdale, and one of the British officials in the Malay States ; Count Lefebvre de Behaine, who was on Count Benedetti's staff at Berlin when war broke out in 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and who in recent years as French Ambassador to the Vatican contributed much to the promotion of the present excellent relations between the Republic and the Papacy ; M. Demetrius Ghika, the Roumanian statesman, at whose instance the Parliament in Bucharest passed a resolution protesting against the cession of any Roumanian territory to Russia ; M. Jules de Burlet, Belgian Envoy at Lisbon and ex-Minister, who succumbed to the effects of a cerebral congestion, by which we was attacked in consequence, as it is believed, of the ordeal to which he was subjected in announcing the first withdrawal of General Brassine's scheme of military reform, and the hostile criticisms directed against him on that occasion by M. Woeste.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

A TELEGRAM from Suez states that the hired transport Dilwara, which left Bombay for England with time-expired men, has been detained, in consequence of the death on board of "a first-class passenger." The troops and other passengers have been quarantined at Moses Well.

THE Government of India have acknowledged the valuable work done by Sir Edward Buck during his long career in the Civil Service, and a special resolution embodying the view taken of his service will be issued.

THE OPPOSITION TO SEGREGATION

A MUNICIPAL VAN SMASHED.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of the members of the Plague Committee and others to make plain the real purpose of the authorities in insisting on the sick being sent to hospitals, there exist ignorant masses of Hindus and Mahomedans, who still believe that it is *soolum* on the part of the Sirkar to remove their suffering relations and friends to hospitals. Many still believe that the sick are poisoned at the hospitals, and to what extent this false belief has taken hold of their minds was exemplified yesterday, at noon, when a mob of about two thousand Mahomedans and Hindus smashed a municipal van to pieces and succeeded in removing the patient it contained to a place of concealment. Fortunately none of the Municipal officers concerned in removing the patient were attacked, otherwise the affair would have been very serious.

It appears that about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, Dr. R. Petigrew, one of the Municipal medical officers, in company of a Municipal sub-inspector and a few Native soldiers, was performing house-to-house visitation to detect cases in a street, called Kazeepoora, a narrow thoroughfare, which opens into a public road leading to Grant Road. During this operation, Dr. Petigrew and his party were met by the members of the Plague Committee, who had been out on a tour of inspection since the early morning. A few minutes after the members of the Committee had left, Dr. Petigrew and his party, during the course of their inspection, went into a chawl, situated in the street and abutting on the public road near the Two Tanks. It was a one-storeyed chawl, having a sort of porch in the middle, which gave entrance to the ground and upper floor rooms. There are a number of the significant red ring marks within, which denote that there have been cases and deaths in the place. The building belongs to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, the well-known ship-owner of this city.

On going upstairs, Dr. Petigrew and his party discovered a Hindu lad, son of a mochee (cobbler) suffering from the plague in a room, and his mother seated near him. The mother was asked to allow them to take the unfortunate lad to a hospital. At first she refused to part with him, but when they told her that if she desired she might also accompany her son, she agreed to their proposal. A Municipal van was sent for, and it arrived at about 10 o'clock. In the meanwhile the report of the lad being removed spread in the locality, and when the van arrived at the door, some sensation was caused. After the arrival of the van, Dr. Ptiegrew and his party went upstairs to bring down the mother and her suffering son, but on their entering the room, they found to their surprise that the mother and son had disappeared.

While the Municipal officers were upstairs a mob of Mahomedans and Hindus, numbering about three hundred, armed with sticks, attacked the van, broke it into pieces, and threw the fragments about the street. This was the work of but a few moments, for, when the Municipal officers came down they found that the van had already been destroyed. A plucky policeman, doing duty at the Two Tanks, arrested a stalwart Purdassee, who was taking part in the work of destruction. A telephonic message was at once sent from the Sulleman Chowkey to Superintendent Nolan, and the latter in company of Inspectors Moore and Walton, and half-a-dozen sowers, from the Byculla Police Line, at once rode up to the scene.

By this time the mob had increased to nearly a thousand people. Information was immediately sent to the Central Police Office, and Superintendent Crummy, with twelve men of the armed police and a havaldar and jamedar, arrived with all promptitude, followed by Superintendent Grennan, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendents Sweeny and Brewin, and a number of European police officers. A few Native soldiers placed on duty at the nurses' quarters at the Northbrook Gardens were also requisitioned, and were drawn up near the Upper Duncan Road with side arms. Both the ends of the streets were guarded by the police, and the crowd was kept at a distance from the houses. Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Moore and Walton, and the Municipal officers again went upstairs into the chawl and found a Mahomedan woman down with the plague in another room. But before the police or Municipal officers could touch the woman, her husband, who was standing by her, threatened to stab himself and his wife if she was removed from the room. The police officers calmed his excitement by telling him that he could go with his wife to the hospital and see that she was kindly treated and comfortable there. The man, becoming reasonable, another van was sent for, which arrived shortly after noon.

As the south end of the street was crowded by the mob, it was thought advisable to take the van to the north-east end of the street, which was guarded by Superintendents Crummy and Grennan and other European officers. It was then found difficult to obtain "bigharies" to remove the woman. This difficulty was somehow or other over come, and the woman was taken from the room. By this time a mob of people, numbering about one thousand, also collected at the north end of the street, but they were kept at a respectful distance. The woman was carried down with her husband accompanying her and placed in the van. The husband got on to the coach-box alongside the driver, and the van proceeded to the Bapty Road Hospital, guarded by the police and Native soldiers.

On the arrival of the van at the hospital, the woman was taken into the wards, accompanied by her husband. At the hospital, the police searched the person of the man, and a large clasp knife was found in his pocket. It was then thought advisable not to allow him to remain in the hospital. He was told that he must go, but he could visit his wife occasionally in the hospital. The husband appeared to be anxious about her food in the hospital, but he was satisfied on that score. He was told that everything which would make her comfortable would be provided for her. The man then quietly left the hospital. It appears that he and his wife came and occupied the room of he chawl only on the previous day. The people in the locality seemed to be very much agitated, and notwithstanding the persuasion and warnings of the police to disperse, they remained for a couple of hours in groups of from fifty to a hundred along the road, discussing the matter, and several of them expressed the opinion that it was great *soolum* on the part of the Sirkar to remove people from their houses in this manner, while a number of them seemed to enjoy the defeat given to the authority.

DINNER TO THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, at the Byculla Club, on Saturday last, by some of the members of that institution. The Hon. Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, presided, and there were present :—

Anderson, J. C.
Barker, Surg-Lt-Col. F. C.
Baumbach, R.
Bayley, V. B. F.
Beaufort, A. F.
Bennett, T. J.
Birdwood, H.
Branson, R.
Brown, R. S.
Cahusac, Major.
Childe, Surg.-Capt.
Cotton, G.
Dimmock, Surg.-Major H. P.
Du Boulay, J. H.
Farran, the Hon. Sir Charles.
Farran, G. H.
Fawcett, C. G. H.
Filgate, T. M.
Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Gatacre, Brig-Genl. W. F.
Geary, Grattan.
Greer, Rev. W. B.
Hathornthwaite, J. T.
Herbert, Surg.-Capt. H.
Hickson, Major.
Inverarity, J. D.
Jackson, A. M. T.
Lynch, C. B.
Lyons, Surg.-Major R. W. S.
McNeill, J.
Marshall, J.
Millard, W. S.
Olivier, Major H. D.
Orr, J. W.
Parsons, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Phipson, H. M.
Pollen, J.
Raikes, E. B.
Rebsch, S.
Reynolds, P.
Slater, E. M.
Strachey, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Starling, M. H.
Snow, P. C. H.
Smith, J. W.
Turner, C. A.
Vincent, R. H.
Webb, W.
Wood, A. L. M.

THE powers financing the Powers Apparently do not despair of the situation in South-Eastern Europe or we should probably have seen a sharper fall in stocks. It is true that Consols fell three-eighths in London on Wednesday, but the decline would have been more rapid had all hope of a pacific settlement been abandoned. On the other hand, there may have been a further fall on Thursday, of which intelligence has not yet reached India.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	1
B	Mandvi	2	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	0	0
	Dongri	2	0
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	0
	Fanaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Khumbarwada	0	0
D	Khetwadi	3	1
	Girgaum	1	2
	Chaupati	0	1
	Walkeshwar	1	0
	Mahalakshmi	2	5
E	Mazagon	0	1
	Tadwadi	3	0
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	5	6
	Tardeo	0	1
	Byculla	2	3
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	2	7
	Sewri	3	0
	Sion	1	9
G	Mahim	11	7
	Worli	0	5
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	4
	Parel Hospital	0	4
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	Grant Road Hospital	0	1
	Servants' Hospital	0	1
	J J Hospital	0	0
	House of Correction	0	0
	Colaba Plague Hospital	0	1
	Sussex Road Hospital	0	0
	Total	43	63
	Total date	9,761	8,223

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 157.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN THE MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, was 150. The number of fresh attacks of plague was fifty-nine ; the deaths sixty.

YESTERDAY'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, the members of the Plague Committee, General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, and Mr. Snow, started from the office at Ridge Road on a tour of inspection. They were accompanied by Dr. T. S. Weir and Major Cahusac, the Secretary to the Plague Committee. They first inspected the Police Hospital at Foras Road, which, having been completed, will be occupied to-day. The Sisters' quarters in the Northbrook Gardens were next visited, and they were found to be quite comfortable. Two new quarters are to be added to the existing block. They then proceeded to the Bapty Road Hospital. Dr. Dallas reported that the hospital was working very satisfactorily, and there were twenty patients in it. An outside dispensary in connection with this institution and a central office are to be erected in Bapty Road. The Wari Bunder Hospital was next visited by the Committee, who were met there by Dr. Britto. One ward will be ready for the occupation of patients to-day. The necessary stores will be supplied to-morrow, and the place will be opened on Wednesday. The Committee then drove to the Narelwady Hospital. As the new building is in course of erection, the Committee directed that the old building should be used until the new one is ready. The necessary stores for equipment will be sent down to-morrow, and the ward-boys will also be engaged. The next halt was made at the [illegible] Road Hospital. The work has been proceeding satisfactorily, and it will be ready for the accommodation of patients on Thursday next. At 9-45 a.m., the Committee reached the Parel Government House Hospital, where they were met by Drs. Jennings and Thompson. Dr. Thompson stated that the patients required fruits, and the General directed that every patient should be supplied, with an orange, a plantain, and some grapes every day. The Chairman of the Committee and Dr. Dimmock then met the Rev. Mother and Sisters, and it was arranged that three Sisters should take up the nurses' work at the Bandora Causeway Hospital immediately. The Rev. Mother expressed her readiness to provide all arrangements for cooking, &c. On their way to the Sion Hospital, the Committee inspected the Leper Asylum at Matoonga.

The new Sion Hospital was reached at noon. One of the wards is ready for the reception of patients. The stores and equipments have been arranged for, and the nurses' quarters will be furnished to-day. The hospital will be taken into use on Wednesday. Proceeding to Sion-Coorla Causeway, the Committee decided that the Swing Bridge opposite the Coorla Causeway should be left permanently open to prevent people from crossing the Tansa water-main. Whenever the bridge is closed, the people utilise the main, but the Committee was of opinion that the public should not be allowed to walk over the main. A guard of railway police will be posted on the next side of the road to prevent people from crossing on the pipe. Surgeon-Major Anderson will send from Coorla three inspectors and three puttawallas to control and inspect the traffic along the causeway. The Committee then went to Dharavi and inspected the hospital, which is in course of erection. The hospital at Mahim Causeway was next visited. The work was progressing fairly. They next proceeded to the Mahim Hospital, and having inspected it, went to the Bandora Slaughter-Houses. Here they were met by Veterinary-Major Mills and Dr. DeMonte. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Committee returned to the offices.

Telegraphic advices from Suez, dated 20th instant, state that the hired transport Dilwarra has had a case of plague amongst her first-class passengers, and is detained at Moses Wells.

QUARANTINE ABROAD.

The local agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes writes to us :—I beg to inform you that I have to-day received, from my Head Office, in Marseilles, the following telegram : "Bombay service resumed from April next—can take passengers. Marseilles.—No quarantine there—"*libre pratique* granted after fumigation."

The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, dated 19th instant, has been published :—"Fourteen days' quarantine imposed on cattle from Bombay Presidency."

DR. HAFFKINE'S OFFICE.

The bungalow "Cliff," Malabar Hill, lately occupied by the Austrian Consul, has not been leased by the Plague Committee for Professor Haffkine as an office. The hiring of this bungalow has, we believe, been arranged through the Standing Committee.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital two patients, six died, and two were discharged cured, leaving eighty-nine under treatment. Into the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road, one patient was admitted, two died, one was discharged cured, and eighteen remain under treatment. Five fresh admissions were made into the Bapty Road Hospital, and four patients died during the period, leaving eighteen under treatment. One patient was admitted into the Parsee Hospital, one was discharged cured and seventeen remain under treatment. Two more patients were admitted into the Khoja Hospital, making a total of four patients under treatment. No deaths occurred. One case was recorded at the Port Trust Hospital, and one was discharged cured, leaving two cases

under treatment. At the Hindu Hospital the death occurred of a policeman belonging to the Criminal *Investigation Department.*

The daily return of the Adamji Peerbhoy Fever Hospital, Churney Road, for March 20th shows four new admissions, making seven under treatment.

The Nurses' quarters in the Northbrook Gardens having been completed, five Sisters have taken up their residence therein since Friday evening. The gardens have been closed to the public.

1,492 persons left Bombay by sea on Friday and Saturday last for their native places.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS.

With reference to Government Notification, dated 20th February last, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following alterations and additions to the rules therein prescribed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

To rule 3 should be added—"Persons entering a train or embarking on a boat shall similarly be liable to inspection and detention under this rule by the persons and under the circumstances above-mentioned."

The following new rule to be numbered 3A :—

A Plague authority or any person authorized by a District Magistrate in this behalf may inspect or cause the inspection of persons leaving an infected area, and may, if any such person is suffering or is suspected by him to be suffering from plague, detain or cause the detention of such person at a place appointed for the purpose, or may forward him or cause him to be forwarded to such place.

To Rule 4 the following should be added :—

Authority is given to District Magistrates to place inspecting officers at posts or roads leading from an infected town or village or other place in order to prevent the removal of the sick into healthy towns or villages.

In Rule 6 after the words under "Rules 3, 4 and 5" insert "or whenever he thinks house visitation is necessary."

At the end of Rule 6 should be added "or in his opinion likely to have been infected, *e. g.*, owing to his having lived in the same house with a plague patient."

The following new rule to be numbered 6A :—

A plague authority is empowered to have the cause of death inquired into in all cases and, unless satisfied, to treat it as a plague case.

To Rule 10 should be added the words :—

The said plague authority is empowered to enter any building for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is in a filthy or insanitary condition. If the plague authority considers it necessary, he may, of his own motion, immediately and without previous notice, carry out such measures for cleansing and disinfecting as he considers necessary.

The following to be added to Rule 13 :—

A plague authority is empowered to decide whether an article which it is proposed to destroy is of sufficient value for a Panch to be called to assess its value. If he decides it is not of sufficient value, he may destroy it on the spot, and may in his discretion pay compensation to the owner, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever. It is the desire of Government that Plague authorities should show liberality and promptness in the exercise of their power to award compensation, and that, for example, a very poor man should be promptly compensated for the loss of clothes which, though of no special market value, may be of considerable value to him.

The following to be a new rule :—

A District Magistrate is empowered to prohibit the removal of plague patients from houses or sheds, except in accordance with regulations framed by himself, and to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce such prohibition.

THE PREVENTION OF RE-IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE.

INSPECTION OF NATIVE CRAFT.

The Committee met at the Staff Office at 4 p.m., on Friday, and interviewed Surgeon-Major MacCartie, Health Officer to the Port of Bombay, in order to finally decide the measures necessary to protect Bombay from a re-importation by inward sea traffic of cases of plague from outlying ports. There were present General Gatacre, Mr. James and Surgeon-Major Dimmock. Surgeon-Major Crimmin and Dr. Weir also attended.

The following conclusions were arrived at:—

(1) In view of the present limits of the extension of plague to places distant from Bombay, only ports of the Bombay Presidency need be inspected, and the principal danger is to be looked for from the passengers by native crafts.

(2) The native crafts should, therefore, be received under quarantine regulations and the carrying of passengers by them should be made illegal.

The Customs and Salt officers at all the ports concerned should see that such vessels embark no passengers. Their crews also should not be allowed to land in Bombay.

(3) These regulations should apply to all ships and vessels coming from ports South of a line 10 miles north of Karachi and north of Bhutkat. Vessels from ports beyond these limits should be required to furnish a certificate to the effect that they have had no communication with persons or places south of the line 10 miles north of Karachi or north of Bhutkat respectively. This certificate should be given to the pilot who will then furnish free pratique. Quarantine to be absolute in the case of all native vessels within these quarantine limits. There are about 200 of these vessels arriving daily.

In order to carry out these regulations it would be necessary to organize a regular service of inspection under the control of the Health Officer of the Port as follows :—(1) All persons should be inspected at the bunders on disembarkation from ships coming from ports within the quarantine limits. Mody Bay for Shepherd's line, Victoria Harbour Wall and L. Shed, Prince's Dock for British India Line and for native craft one place to be fixed on.

(2) All vessels in the stream should be inspected before communication with the shore is allowed.

(3) The sick must be sent to the Mody Bunder Hospital.

(3) Houses for the detention of suspicious cases should be erected at the following places :—

(a) Mody Bunder. There are several sheds here belonging to the Port Trust, and the Port Trust might be asked to allow a shed to be used for this purpose.

(b) South of Malet Basin to the east of Frere Road.

(c) On the Harbour Wall of the Victoria Dock.

(4) Police Guard, Commissariat and two ambulance vehicles, with coolies, placed permanently at each bunder should be arranged for, the guard and vehicles being placed under Dr. McCartie's orders.

The staff necessary for these arrangements would be :—

(I) Fixed arrivals—(vessels that always arrive at the same place) time not certain. Principally British India and Shepherd Lines.

2 Lady doctors, 3 commissioned officers, 3 assistant surgeons, 2 hospital assistants.

II Country craft from ports outside quarantine limits.

1 Commissioned offier, 2 assistant surgeons.

IV Floating Arrivals—Irregular. 1 lady doctor 1 commissioned officer, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 hospital assistant. Total staff 3 lady doctors, 5 commissioned officers, 7 Assistant Surgeon's 3 hospital assistants.

Dr. B. S. Shroff and Mr. Munday could be employed in lieu of two assistant surgeons. Surgeon Bernard could be employed in lieu of one commissioned officer.

(6) Plenty of police and assistance from Customs Officers are absolutely necessary.

(7) A steam launch, with a double crew, must be allowed for the inspecting staff. The present launch is insufficient for outward work alone, necessitating borrowing from companies concerned.

8. Arrangement should be made at the bunders for the convenient exit of passengers, and this would probably be done by the British India and Shepherd's Companies. The convenience of purdha women should be attended to and a private examination room for men and also one for women should be erected.

(9) All these precautions are necessary (a) as the so-called fixed arrivals are often hours behind although occasionally punctual, so that the staff may be on the 'qui vive' for several hours.

(b) The arrivals clash with departures, showing necessity of double staff.

(c) The outward staff is insufficient on many days and the work is so hard that properly a day should be followed by a day off.

(d) The necessity for commissioned officers being employed is a marked one.

(10) For convenience and to facilitate the work the proper housing of the inward staff is an important one, especially for the subordinate staff.

The following places might be available :—

(1) The Dock Master's quarters, Prince's Dock (entrance)

(2) The upper storey of the Dock offices.

(3) A flat in the harbour, with steam launch beside it.

CONDEMNED DWELLINGS.

A one-storeyed house, belonging to one Gainoo Rajaram, and situated at Bhusawal Street, was condemned by the Municipality on Friday. The tenants vacated the building, taking their property with them. Four chawls at Belvedere Road, owned by Hindus, were destroyed by fire on Thursday, having been pronounced unfit for habitation. A chawl belonging to Mr. Cursetji Nowroji Davar, at Walkeshwer Road, and two Hindu huts at Girgaum Road were pulled down by the Municipality on Thursday. Eight houses at DeLima Street, eight at Dockyard Road, ten houses and twenty-three huts in Mazagon District have been declared unfit for human habitation.

REFUGEES' INCONVENIENCES.

The following memorial has been addressed to the President, Thana Municipality, by a number of daily passengers, refugees from Bombay :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Chendni and near places, beg respectfully to represent to you our grievances mentioned below with an earnest hope that you will be good enough to grant us an early relief. Owing to the prevalence of the plague in Bombay, many of us have come and resided at Thana, Chendni, and other suburbs, and have to travel daily by rail to and from Bombay in order to attend our office duties there. Many of the permanent and temporary residents of the above places have to take their route to and from the railway station, by and through the grazing ground just opposite to the railway station. In that ground the low-caste people of Chendni, we learn, used to bury the corpses of their relations and friends within a small area, close to the "Shri Ghantali Estate." But since the plague making its appearance in Thana and the putting up of the sick hospital along the Chendni Road which passes to the north side of the railway station, patients dying in that hospital are conveyed to the said ground and burnt here and there, and the funeral party returning from the place, leaving the fires in full blaze. The dangers on this account are not few, besides the smells emanating from the burning bodies are carried far and wide in the direction the winds blow. Very often we have to avoid this simple and short cut and to go by a long way which occupies us a long time and very often makes us miss the proper trains. The said road is generally utilised by many of us for our morning and evening walks, but the present state of things makes us give up this indulgence. We have no doubt you will see fit to issue orders prohibiting plague and other bodies being taken to that spot for cremation and otherwise directing generally that the said spot as a burial or burning ground should be closed. We have to bring to your notice that when the people began to use that ground for burials there were no houses near that locality, but of late, many persons have bought spots of land near the said place and have erected and are erecting buildings. It is probable and almost certain that before long many houses will spring up along the Chendni Road when the New Lunatic Assylum is ready. It would, therefore, be in good time to close the said burial ground, which, as it stands at present, is not only under no management, but will be in the midst of population and prejudicial to the comfort and health of the public. We have often noticed limbs of human beings lying on that ground exposed and surrounded by birds of prey, probably from the graves opened by wild animals.

(Here follow some 100 signatures consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, Portuguese, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus, etc.)

PLAGUE ON THE DECLINE IN SURAT.

A correspondent mentions with satisfaction that no plague cases have been registered since the 11th instant either in Surat or in Randeir. Many residents of the latter town have fled to Variav and other places and are living in sheds in the fields and jungles.

PRECAUTIONS AT BROACH.

A correspondent at Broach states that quarantine has been imposed against persons arriving from Nowsaree, Amalsar, Gamdavi, and other places in Baroda territory. Exception, however, is made in favour of those who produce medical certificates or certificates of having been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's protective lymph. Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Bhagvagar, who arrived from Bombay and had put up in Jamshed Baugh, died there on the 1st inst. The police turned the other occupants of the premises out and imposed quarantine for a month. The managing trustees, armed with a certificate from Surgeon-Major Mistree, satisfied the authorities that the man had died of paralysis, not the plague, and the quarantine against Jamshed Baugh has therefore been removed.

A PARSEE LADY TURNED OUT OF GAMDEVI.

A Gamdevi correspondent mentions an instance of how the quarantine rules and regulations are sometimes carried into force with apparent injustice to individuals. A Parsee lady, who had been suffering from the effects of paralysis during the last ten years, and was not able to walk properly, went to Bombay on urgent business a month ago. Returning to Gamdevi two weeks ago, she found herself unable to enter the town owing to quarantine regulations. The police would not allow her to go to her own home. Some of the Parsee residents interested themselves in her behalf, and made representations to the police authorities, but to no purpose. Tired and disappointed, the poor Parsee lady was compelled to return to Bombay.

QUARANTINE AT PARDI.

Pardi town is situated midway between Bulsar and Bamaun, both places have been affected with the plague. The most stringent measures, a correspondent informs us, have been adopted by the authorities of Pardi. Government officials, Dr. Patel, and other gentlemen watch the lime-washing and fumigation of houses, and the admission of light and air into dark corners by removal of the tiles of the roofs. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, with Mr. Pranlal, the Deputy Collector, went through the town, advising the people not to relax their efforts to keep their premises in a good sanitary condition. The mamlatdar also gave similar advice to the people by beat of buttakee and by holding public meetings. Sheds have been erected for members of the different communities, but luckily there has yet been no need to use them. Quarantine for seven days has been imposed against all arrivals, and it is to the credit of the Mahajuns that they have cheerfully supplemented the efforts of the authorities in the matter. They have resolved to break off all connection with any persons who should object to or oppose the quarantine arrangements ; and have appointed Mr. Dinkerrao as their own agent to assist in maintaining the quarantine. Up to the present time, fifteen persons who arrived in Pardi from other places were attacked with the plague, and thirteen of them died, while two only recovered.

THE SEGREGATION HOSPITAL AT SANTA CRUZ ON FIRE.

The segregation hospital at Santa Cruz was set fire to by some budmashes about 8-30 p.m., the other day. The station-master at once sent a telegram to the Collector of Thana at Andheri. About 1 a.m., the Fouzdar, with a number of men, came to Santa Cruz. A searching enquiry into the matter was made the same morning with the assistance of the station-master and Mr. Merwanjee, special constable, but no clue has been obtained to the incendiaries.

A FIRE IN A BRAHMIN SHED.

A Bulsar correspondent states that a fire broke out last week in a mandap occupied by poor Brahmins on the banks of Vanckee River. Several persons were partially burnt, while others had to run for their lives with scarcely any clothing on. One poor Brahmin was burnt to death. Many of the survivors are unable to procure their livelihood. Mr. Lely tried to persuade well-to-do persons to open shops for the sale of grain at cost price ; but in vain.

A "JUSSON" CEREMONY AT ANDHERI.

The Parsee residents of Andheri held a grand "jusson" ceremony, yesterday afternoon, at "Hill Villa," the residence of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Bomonjee Moolla, when nearly all the Parsees who have sought refuge in that suburb from the plague were present. The arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors were under the personal superintendence of Mr. Moolla. The religious portion of the ceremonies was conducted by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee and Dustoor Khursetjee Bejonjee of Bombay.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 19th March to 7 a.m., 20th March, one patient has been admitted, one died, one discharged cured, eleven convalescent, and twenty-one are under treatment.

DAMAUN.

"Somli, a machan, and an inmate of the plague hospital at Marwar died on Thursday night. In the mandwas erected by the Golas at Doondetha for the segregation of the healthy, a young man of the Gola caste died this morning of bubonic fever, and at a short distance from this place the corpse of a dobhi supposed to have died of bubonic fever was found and ordered to be cremated. The authorities have imposed on the occupants of the mandwas thirty days' quarantine. Early this morning the sister of Rami, a machan, who resided behind Vania Vad was discovered sleeping on a charpoy on the seashore behind Kathri in an unconscious dying state. She was sent to the plague hospital.

Writing on Saturday our correspondent says :—A lad of the barber caste, who was put into quarantine under observation a few days ago because he happened to reside in the house with a female relative who was sent to the plague hospital, was attacked with bubonic fever and died this morning. It is to be regretted that the authorities should have placed healthy persons under observation in a part of the same building which is utilized for a plague hospital. Sha Suroopchand Tarachand died this morning of bubonic fever at his own residence in Lower Damaun.

Another corpse was found this morning in the fields of Mr. Moosa in Lower Damaun. It was that of a low-caste Hindu who no doubt had died of the plague. It was ordered to be cremated. The authorities finding certain houses in Machivâda, Lower Damaun, closed, their suspicions were excited and they broke open the houses. In one they found a dead body, in another a female in a dying state, and in the third three sick persons attacked with the plague. The corpse was ordered to be cremated and the sick persons sent to the plague hospital. While these houses were being broken open, the machis, who on account of the holi holidays had been indulging freely in toddy, took it into their heads to oppose the measures of the authorities, but Mr. Azavedo, the Administrator, appearing on the scene in his uniform as Captain fully armed, accompanied by two dozen soldiers, the mob was scared away. Shet Sorabji, who is the proprietor of the Machiwada, on learning of the attitude of the machis, sent at once a message to them that they would, one and all, with their families come to grief if they resisted the orders of the authorities. It is gratifying to learn that Shet Sorabji, who was summoned from his village by the people for the protection of the city, is likely to succeed in having a skilful doctor appointed to inoculate the people with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph.

CONSISTENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much surprised to read a letter over the signature of my friend, Dr. Bahadurji, in the "Times of India" of the 16th inst. I would not have troubled you with any reply to it, but for the fact that Dr. Bahadurji has not correctly stated my position on the subject he refers to. Dr. Bahadurji seems to suggest that I have been inconsistent in my opinions. I am not conscious of any inconsistency. I indeed raised a protest against compulsory segregation on the first occasion it was resorted to in Bombay, because I then believed, as I believe now, that even at that stage it was too late. I held then, as I hold now, that compulsory segregation, if applied at the earliest stage of an epidemic, is calculated to prove an effective check to its spread. This earliest stage had long passed by when segregation was first attempted to be put into force in Bombay. If the earliest cases in Mandvi, which occurred when my friend, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, drew Dr. Weir's attention to them, or even earlier, had been segregated, and if Mandvi had been effectually cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the city, segregation might have proved effective. But at the time it was proposed to be applied, the epidemic had already spread and taken a firm hold of the city. At that stage enforced segregation meant the depletion of the whole city without any compensating advantages in the way of stopping the epidemic. Events in Bombay, and later on repeated in Thana and Poona, have proved my apprehensions just. You were perfectly right when you raised your voice on behalf of the city against the contemplated enforcement of stringent measures, and I am persuaded to believe that the warning has borne some good fruit. It has had, I believe, some effect in inducing the Plague Committee to adopt a policy of conciliation, and the policy, as expressed by the repeated assurances of General Gatacre, has considerably abated the feelings of alarm and dismay which were being aroused by the Government notification.

As regards the contagious character of the plague, I have uniformly held that it is *slightly* infectious and contagious. I do not remember having ever said that it was *highly* contagious and infectious. At the Cleghorn Committee, if I remember right, it was Dr. Bahadurji who stoutly maintained that the plague was neither contagious nor infectious. I held, on the other hand, with the majority of the members of the committee, that it was slightly contagious and infectious. Dr. Bahadurji was so strong in his opinion that he even insisted on writing a dissenting minute, and it was only after a great deal of persuasion that he was induced to join the committee's report. If Dr. Bahadurji has seen reason to change his opinion he is welcome to do so. But as regards inconsistency the public had better judge where the charge truly lies.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

March 20.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results :—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	14	2
Rastia	1	1
Rawiwar	5	1
Nana	10	5
Ganesh	5	0
Kasba	9	0
Somwar	1	0
Bhowani	2	0
Shanwar	3	0
Budwar	2	0
Sadaseo	3	0
Mangalwar	1	0
Gunj	1	0
Vetal	1	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	24
Total	59	33
Total up to date	869	654

The total mortality from all causes was 52.

In Plague Hospital there were 30 new admissions, eleven deaths, 7 discharged, and remaining in hospital 128.

We are glad to hear that Surgeon-Major Donnet has recovered from his recent attack and will probably leave hospital to-day, and that our Mr. A. S. Kennedy was reported to be progressing favourably last evening, the symptoms being modified ; and hopes are entertained of his early recovery—*Herald*

KARACHI.

The plague returns on Thursday show 35 new cases and 22 deaths. The totals now are 2,642 cases and 2,271 deaths.

The Lady Dufferin hospital started work on Sunday with nine convalescents. It is under Mrs. Fell's superintendence.

As soon as it was realised that hospital treatment would be compulsory private individuals gained permission to start hospitals under proper medical officers. The Borahs organised one for themselves, and two others are being financed, one for Hindus and the other for Mahomedans. The former will be ready on Friday and will be placed in charge of Dr. Nazareth. Mr. Ram Rukkeamal has already started a hospital in the Lyari for Sahtas and Vaishias, members of his own community, under Dr. Schmelkz. This hospital was visited yesterday by Mr. Wingate, who found the arrangements good. The Bagdadi Lines central hospital for the Lyari begins work to-day under Drs. Borradaile and Cornwall. Mr. Niblock is in charge of the civil plague hospital, and gains encomiums for his skilful and sympathetic treatment.

Hospitals and segregation are still causing a panic. People of all castes and trades are leaving Karachi, and the railway authorities are much put about owing to resignations coming in daily from their employes.

EUROPE AND THE PLAGUE.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

The Sanitary Conference at Venice has ended the general discussion of its programme. The *Times'* correspondent has despatched the following telegrams :—

Venice, Feb. 22.—At the general sitting of the Sanitary Conference, this afternoon, the Hon. Michael Herbert announced the decision of the Indian Government entirely to prohibit this year's pilgrimage. The announcement was received with general applause.—Dr. Cleghorn then made a statement concerning the nature of the plague and its development in India. He declared that, though few absolutely trustworthy scientific data were yet available, most of the authorities were inclined to question the purely contagious character of the disease which seemed to be mainly the result of local conditions. Bad houses and overcrowding, consequent upon the rapid development of the cotton industry in Bombay, favoured the spread of the epidemic. Since the first outbreak 300,000 people had left Bombay, yet the plague had only been transmitted to one other place, Kurrachee. Dr. Cleghorn deprecated the panic prevailing in Southern Europe at the idea of the plague. He further gave statistics of mortality and a description of the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the transmission of plague by steamboat and railway. The statement excited much interest not unmixed with scepticism. Russia then stated that all, even Christian, pilgrimages had been prohibited within her dominions. Turkey declared that pilgrimage was one of the cardinal points of the Mahomedan religion, and therefore could not be prohibited. Persia announced the suppression of Shite visits to Mesopotamia. Egypt explained the steps taken with the object of deterring Egyptian Mohammedans from going to Mecca. The Netherlands described the system of regulating pilgrimages from Java, which involves individual control of pilgrims by means of a personal certificate stamped at departure and on return. On the proposal of France the conference adopted a resolution calling on all the Powers with Mohammedan subjects to prohibit and restrict pilgrimage by all material and moral means at their disposal. An attempt to add a rider binding the minor Powers to refuse to allow their ships to convey pilgrims fell through, as the result of the intervention of the Egyptian delegates, who explained that Egypt was unable to agree to such a proposal.

Feb. 23.—Now that the important questions of the ratification of the Paris Convention by England and the prohibition of the Indian pilgrimage have been settled the delegates are devoting their attention exclusively to details of prophylactic organisation in and out of Europe. The decisions taken by the sub-committees require confirmation by the general assembly, but practically there is little doubt that they will be so confirmed and incorporated in the convention embodying the resolutions of the conference. This convention will need ratification by the Powers. This morning the sub-committee on preventive measures outside Europe considered the treatment of vessels reaching Suez from infected ports. In the afternoon the sub-committee for preventive measures in the event of the invasion of Europe by the plague held its first sitting. It was decided that a Government was bound to notify other Governments of every case of plague in its territory, but that one case was not sufficient to justify the treatment of the place where it occurred as an infected area.

Feb. 24.—The whole of to-day was taken up by the sittings of the sub-committee on measures for preventing the spread of the plague outside Europe.

Feb. 25.—At the general sitting of the conference, this afternoon, the Turkish representative announced that, beyond a notification that an answer would subsequently be sent, no reply had yet been received from Constantinople regarding the desire expressed some days ago by the conference that the Porte should ratify the Paris Convention. After the ratification by England, France is most anxious to prevent the convention from remaining a dead letter as the result of Turkish procrastination, and there is reason to believe that efforts are now being made by European diplomacy in Constantinople to accelerate an affirmative decision on the part of the Sultan. The next few days will be devoted to technical discussions. The general work of the conference has been somewhat retarded by the difficulty of printing the minutes in French, as no French compositors are available.

Reuter's Venice correspondent telegraphed yesterday :—"The International Sanitary Conference has now appointed the Diplomatic Committee, which is to study the best means of giving effect to the technical proposals agreed to by the Conference. The committee charged to concert measures outside Europe has adopted proposals relative to the precautionary measures to be taken in the Persian Gulf."

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 23 :—"Dr. Rogers Pasha, chief of the Sanitary Department, has returned from Bombay, whither he went to study the conditions of the plague. He expresses the opinion that the danger to Egypt of infection is not so imminent as was at first supposed. Even if the plague were introduced, seeing how slowly it travels, measures of rigid isolation and disinfection, such as were adopted during last year's cholera epidemic, may be relied upon to control it, if not to stamp it out, although the sanitary conditions of the chief towns of Egypt are infinitely worse than those of Bombay. The people are now accustomed to the measures which it may become necessary to apply and the success with which the sanitary officials fought the late cholera epidemic would seem to justify Dr. Rogers's confidence."

The Sultan of Morocco, replying to the representations of the Foreign Ministers, has consented to give orders to the Governors and Kaids to dissuade his subjects from proceeding on the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mrs. Ethel Gordon Fenwick writes, from 20, Wimpole-street, drawing attention to the need for nurses in India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ANNUAL INSPECTON.

THE annual Camp-of-Exercise in connection with Major Roughton's fine body of men, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, was not held this year owing to difficulties which arose through the epidemic now prevailing in the city. The first part of the annual inspection was, however, held on Saturday, morning at the Mahaluxmi Fort, the general inspection following in the afternoon on the Oval opposite the Secretariat. In the morning Colonel Stevens, Commanding the Royal Artillery, Colaba, accompanied by Captain Duhgan, R.A., proceeded to the Mahaluxmee Fort for the purpose of inspecting the B.V.A. The inspection was confined to gun drill practice. About sixty men paraded under Major Roughton, and formed up on the guns previous to the arrival of the Inspecting Officer. The teams competing for General Gatacre's Cup went through the firing practice on a moving target. The Colonel went round and inspected the men at the gun. This, the first part of the day's work, was over by 9 o'clock. The practice was from the 10-inch R. M. L. guns (Gatacre Cup competition) and **10-inch R. M. L. gun drill.**

In the afternoon the manual part of the inspection took place on the Oval, about 120 of all ranks being present on the parade. The men fell in near Sir Richard Temple's statue, and thence proceeded to the Oval about 5-30 p.m. Colonel Stevens, R.A., on arrival was received with a general salute. The men marched past and went through the manual and firing exercises. The Squad Drill competition was next held, and the event was judged by the Inspecting Officer, who accorded points as the contesting teams performed the movements. At the conclusion of the competition, Colonel Stevens declared Sergeant Pinder's team the winners of the Challenge Shield and first prize. The second prize was awarded to Sergeant Zuhorst's team. The inspection having terminated, the men again formed up in line, and Colonel Stevens, addressing them, said that the inspection was satisfactory. The march-past and manual fire exercise was particularry good. The fire discipline with using the heavy guns had been very good. He hoped this corps would be a great assistance to the Royal Artillery if necessity arose, and he was sorry many more men were not present. He made some complimentary remarks regarding the Squad Drill competition, and congratulated Sergeant Pinder and his company on their excellent performance.

Before dismissing the parade Major Roughton made a few remarks, saying that the year had been bad for every one owing to troubles of one kind or another in consequence of the epidemic. However, it was satisfactory to find that the inspection had proved successful.

The various Volunteer corps, including the B.V.A. the Bombay Light Horse, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, fell in at Sir Richard Temple's statue and the Esplanade last evening, and thence marched to the Cathedral and St. Andrew's Kirk for service.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the overland mails of the 5th March, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bridges, Lt G
Brand, Mr H
Campbell, Lt H
Cave, Miss
Carter, Mr L
Davis, Mr E A
Gordon, Miss
Ireland, Lt
Logan, Mr C
Mainwaring, Capt A
Mootie, Mr R
McAndrew, Mr and Mrs
Rodgers, Mr C
Smith, Lt A
Skinner, Capt T
Shewbridge, Lt L
Schofield, Capt H
Sturrock, Lt G
Schofield, Capt C
Turner, Capt and Mrs
Tockey, Miss
Underwood, Capt W
Wilkinson, Vet Lt
Ward, Lt H

FROM BRINDISI.

Bomford, Mrs
Casson, Mr H
Chamberlain, Col N
Curtis, A
Drury, Surg Capt
Fernandes, Mr
Groves, Mr H
Low, Mr J C
Newland, Surg Capt
Partridge, Mr E
Ritchie, Miss
Risley, Mrs H H
Scott, Surg Col J
Tyrwhitt, Miss

FROM ISMAILIA.

Damtrey, Mr W M
Holdich, Col

FROM MALTA.—Champagnac, Mr A.

FROM ADEN.—Godhino, Mr J A.

THE "Lancers" are much the more at home this season. All sorts of novel additions are being introduced which make the dance both amusing and picturesque. In one of these new features each couple carries a long pole of bamboo, at the top of which is a forked pennant of gay coloured silk, or in its stead long streamers of bright ribbon are used. The young man who, with a fair partner, figures in the "leading couple," has a silver whistle attached to a ribbon which crosses his shoulders. This whistle sounds as the music strikes up, and it is the signal for the lifting of the lances. In every alternate figure the lances are carried by the girls. After all the figures have been gone through the dancers fall into line two by two and march about the room. The lances are carried away as souvenirs by the belles of the ball.

The Naval Brigade, on its return from Benin, reached Ologbo on the 24th February. Consul Moor remains at Benin with the Protectorate Force. The whereabouts of the ex-King and his followers have not been discovered. A great fire took place in the city during the time of the British occupation.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache Sickness Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE GREAT POWERS AND CRETE.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

THE *Chronicle* reports from Athens that a Ministerial Council was called on the arrival of the report of Lord Salisbury's speech, and that Minister's decision can only be in one direction. "Lord Salisbury's scheme is impossible. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how any responsible statesman could seriously propose entrusting police duties in Crete to Turkish troops. It is stark madness. It is hardly less so to imagine that Cretans would acquiesce in the withdrawal of Greek troops while Turkish troops remain. They will fight till not an islander is left. Has Lord Salisbury forgotten that it took 70,000 Turks two years in 1867 to subdue Crete? What does he suppose will happen to a small foreign gendarmerie?"

LORD SALISBURY AND PRINCE GEORGE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes : "Although I can find no authority upon which I am inclined to believe that Lord Salisbury has definitely said so in as many words, I am given to understand in a quarter of the lobby notoriously well posted upon foreign affairs that the Prime Minister personally favours a compromise in the Cretan question by which Prince George should be appointed the new Governor of Crete, the island still to remain nominally under Turkish rule."

LORD SALISBURY'S ALLEGED SCHEME FOR GETTING THE GREEKS OUT OF CRETE.

The London correspondent of the *Debats* states that, in the event of Greece refusing to comply with the Ultimatum, England does not propose that troops should be landed for the purpose of ejecting Colonel Vasso's small army corps, but that the Admirals in command of the European squadrons would intimate to the Greek commander that if he do not evacuate the island within three days the vessels that brought the troops from Athens would be sunk.

KING GEORGE TO HIS FATHER.

The following telegram from King George to the King of Denmark has been published, a *Times* telegram says : "I will employ every possible means to attain my object, and will never rest till I obtain the union of Crete and Greece."

M. Metaxas, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, requests Reuter's Agency to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report received by a Greek house in London, according to which King George has intimated his intention to accept the demands of the Great Powers.

STATEMENT BY THE GREEK PREMIER.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Athens has had a long chat with the Greek Premier, who told him that the decision of the Government to keep an army in Crete was irrevocable, but Greece had no intention of proclaiming war against Turkey, and would not do so unless Thessaly was invaded, or the Powers made the Greek position in Crete intolerable. No understanding, M. Delyannis mentioned, existed between Greece and Bulgaria. The correspondent concludes by expressing the hope that the Powers will treat Greece with deference.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN ATHENS.

"The fury and indignation provoked by the recent bombardment must be allowed to subside. In many cases friendly social relations with foreigners have been broken off. Nothing can exceed the extravagant language of the journals, which do not stop short of publishing cartoons representing German, French, and English sailors bayoneting and cutting the throats of Cretan peasants. Some enthusiasts even propose that foreigners should henceforth be forbidden to ascend the Akropolis."

WILL RUSSIA BREAK AWAY FROM THE CONCERT?

According to a telegram from Athens published this morning it is reported in well-informed quarters that one of the Powers has withdrawn from the Concert. A St. Petersburg correspondent declares that the following information is "obtained from a trustworthy source" : "Russia, it is stated, has considered it necessary to call upon Greece, through her Minister in Athens, to recall her fleet from Cretan waters and the whole of her troops now in the island within three days. In the consciousness of her union with France and an absolute understanding with Germany and also Austria, Russia will be in a position, even should any individual Power not accede to the proposed measures, to prevent the peace of Europe from being imperilled by events in Crete. Together with the other Great Powers Russia is of opinion that the annexation of Crete by Greece is out of the question and that a stop must be put to the action of Greece, which is opposed to international law, before negotiations for the future constitution of Crete can be entered upon. In accordance with this idea, Russia has come to an understanding with the Powers to restore tranquillity and order in the island after its evacuation by the Greek troops at an early date, and then, under the protection of the Great Powers, to instal an autonomous Government under the suzerainty of the Sultan."

GREEK AND TURKISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

From two interesting telegrams in the *Standard*, it appears that the Greek Crown Prince will leave shortly for Thessaly. Thousands of volunteers are everywhere coming forward with offers to serve at their own expense, and the officials of the Ministry of War are working with feverish activity. A hospital ship, under the Red Cross has left for Crete with doctors and medical stores. The Greek Government will announce to-day its decision to call out two more classes of reserves—namely, those of 1891 and 1892, about 16,000 men.

Although the Turkish Government is notoriously pressed for ready money, the expenses of the mobilisation are being met, in large part by payments in cash. These funds, it is ascertained, have been procured by appropriating the capital of the Agricultural Banks.

HOW THE TURKISH "POLICE" GUARD CHRISTIAN PROPERTY.

Three more Christian houses at Canea have been pillaged before the eyes of the Turkish sentinels guarding them. An Italian gendarmery captain attached to the Cretan gendarmery surprised a Turkish soldier who was plundering a house. He called on him to surrender, but the Turk threw himself on Captain Demandato and attacked him, kicking him and assailing him with a chair. The officer was compelled to use his revolver. Two other soldiers who were plundering houses have been arrested.

TURBULENT MOSLEMS IN CANEA.

Here are more extracts from the latest report by the representative of the *Daily News* in Canea : The situation grows increasingly critical. There are some 8,000 Moslem fighting men in the town, apart from the Turkish soldiers. All are heavily armed, and are parading the streets with rifles and bandoliers stuffed with cartridges. Against this possible element of danger the Powers oppose even now with their strength largely increased under 800 men. But even now they have not thought fit to land machine guns as a security against possible contingencies.

GREEK STEAMER SEIZED BY BRITISH TORPEDO-BOATS.

Athens, February 27, 1 a.m.—The steamer Theseus, after landing provisions at Platania for the Greek army in Crete, took on board 100 prisoners who had been under guard at headquarters. The steamer was stopped at Draponia by a torpedo-boat, which has probably taken it to one of the ports.—*Reuter.*

Paris, February 27.—The special correspondent of the *Eclair*, at Lanea, telegraphs that the foreign torpedo-boats continue to maintain the complete blockade of the island. The Greek steamer Theseus which was conveying provisions and ammunition, was seized yesterday afternoon by two British torpedo-boats. Three members of the Greek Chamber—MM. Papakianas, Espanis, and Rezelo—were on board.

REVIVAL OF THE TALK OF THE KING'S ABDICATION.

The Figaro chronicles a report that King George of Greece, recognising that he cannot possibly resist for long the will of Europe, but wishing to protest against the violent measures adopted against Greece, will abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince.

According to the *Figaro*, the conviction obtains in the diplomatic world that Greece will recall her troops from Crete, although from her present attitude there is no sign of such a decision having been taken.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

The *Petite Republique* states that, notwithstanding the assurances of a general agreement which are given with a view to the attainment of a peaceful solution, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been informed that Russia is actively continuing her military preparations and advancing her armaments.

BRITISH POLICY.

The *Eclair* publishes an interview with Mr. Skouzes, the Greek Foreign Minister, who apparently believes that Great Britain is opposed to the union of Crete to Greece.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

The statement published by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* that France had refused to take part in a blockade of Greek ports is inexact. A semi-official Note to the above effect adds that France regulates her attitude by that of the European Concert, with which she is proceeding in complete agreement.—*Reuter.*

TURKISH PREPARATIONS.

Salonika, February 23.—Military preparations are being continued unceasingly. Several battalions of Redifs which have already been mobilised are marching towards the Greek frontier. The Hellenic occupation of Crete encourages the aspirations of the Christians, while it causes excitement among Musulmans in Macedonia. Twenty-four insurgents, including eight Greeks, who were captured last year, were publicly tried here on the 22nd inst. One of the prisoners was sentenced to eighteen months', two to three years', and seventeen to fifteen years' penal servitude. Four were acquitted owing to lack of sufficient proof. The judgment is considered impartial. Several foreign Consuls were present at the trial.—*Reuter.*

The *Figaro* states that the Crown Prince of Montenegro, who has been staying in Paris for some days past, has been ordered home by his father in consequence of the critical situation in the East.—*Dalziel.*

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE POWERS.

RUSSIA PROPOSES THE AUTONOMY OF CRETE.

The *Standard* correspondent of Vienna is responsible for the following : The Ambassadors in Constantinople, as well as all the Ministers in Athens, without exception, were in possession of their instructions on March 1, and the latter are now occupied with drafting the Collective Note. Before it is delivered, it will have to be communicated textually to each Cabinet by telegraph, and expressly approved of in the same way ; but it is believed here that this formality will be concluded by to-morrow at latest, so as to allow of the delivery of the document within the next twenty-four hours.

The tenour of the Note is, of course, already known. It expresses according to the *Fremdenblatt*, the hope that in view of the complete unanimity of Europe as to the necessity of autonomy for Crete, and the impossibility of the union of the Island with Greece, the Kingdom will withdraw its troops and ships from Crete. At the same time, it is stated to be the irrevocable resolution of the Powers to resort to coercive measures, if the withdrawal is not effected within four days. I am informed that the general term "*des mesures coercitives*" is purposely employed, and reference to the special measure of a blockade avoided—in the first place, because the exact form of the coercion to be applied is not yet decided upon, and, secondly, because it is thought likely to be easier for the King to yield to the inevitable if he is not threatened with specific action. None of the Powers wish King George to abdicate, nor, is it believed in Vienna that any necessity exists for such a step. It is no humiliation, either for his Majesty or the Greek people, to submit to the wishes of united Europe, particularly as the Collectve Note refers to autonomy for Crete, while the King has been privately informed of the fact that, in accordance with the Russian proposal, which is the basis of the action of the Powers, a Collective Note also demanding autonomy will be presented during the next few days at Constantinople.

The Powers were not at once unanimous on the necessity of autonomy. They were only converted to it one by one and by mutual persuasion, and there were moments during the fortnight's negotiations since the landing of Colonel Vassos which filled more than one Sovereign and Statesman with serious apprehension. It is significant that no fewer than four distinct propositions, beginning with Count Muravieff's had to be made before unanimity was attained, and comparing the time taken with that of former negotiations of a European character, it was remarkably short—the clearest proof of the absence of self-seeking in any quarter, if the Governments alone are considered. The misleading St Petersburg telegram sent out by Wolff's Bureau was formally contradicted last night by a Russian *communique* to the *Politische Correspondenz*.

THE PERIL TO PEACE.

PLANS FOR THE PARTITION OF MACEDONIA.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphing on the 1st March Says:—The peace of Europe is the present moment considered safe, and the most important passage in a statement by Baron Banffy, in the Hungarian Lower House yesterday, was the declaration, made, of course, in the name of Count Goluchowski, that the pacific designs of all the Great Powers were indisputable, and that, consequently, there could be no question of any danger to peace. Only a week ago the Austrian Foreign Minister would have hesitated to say as much in such decisive terms, and in justice to Turkey it must be said that the remarkable quickness with which she has poured troops into Macedonia and towards the Greek frontiers has largely contributed towards the prevailing confidence. Without such energy on her part, without the sacrifices made by the Sultan in person, who has opened his Privy Purse with a liberality hardly expected of him, the Greeks would have had a chance of fomenting a rising in Macedonia, and to-morrow's meeting of the King of Servia and the Prince of Bulgaria would have been a source of serious anxiety.

I have stated more than once that I am fully convinced of the existence of a Convention between Bulgaria and Greece for co-operation in Macedonia, and the original plan was to offer Servia a share in the spoil, on the principle that Macedonia was large enough for all three. The plan, if it still exists, has been rendered almost absurd in view of the imposing strength in which Turkey now appears on the field from which she was to be driven out, and King Alexander, young as he is, is too shrewd to sign any contract which would mean his own ruin and that of his country. Consequently, as everybody agrees that an insurrection in Macedonia and its support by Bulgaria and Greece, not to mention Servia, would have put a severe strain on the harmony of the Powers, it must be admitted that the Sultan has done Europe a good service. No difficulties are expected from him as far as Crete is concerned, and I have good reason for believing that the reform scheme of the Powers has also better prospects of acceptance than it has ever enjoyed before.

March 2.—The foreign Ministers at Athens have submitted to their Government the text of the Collective Note which is to be presented to Greece simultaneously with the presentation of a Collective Note to Turkey. In the Greek Chamber M. Delyanni, the Premier, bitterly denounced the bombardment as "a savage, impious, and unjust act."—The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns that the substance, if not the text, of the reforms agreed upon by the Ambassadors at Constantinople was communicated to the Sultan directly by the German Emperor in spite of the undertaking of secrecy entered into by the Ambassadors. Some weeks previously a proposal to communicate the general drift of the scheme was made by the French Ambassador, but was negatived on the motion of Sir Philip Currie.—The Cretan insurgents have captured a fort in Selinos and taken 3000 Turkish prisoners. The Turks at Kadamos who are besieged by the insurgents have appealed to to the Greek Consul at Canea for protection. The French Consul's residence in Crete has been pillaged by Turks.——Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Bradford last night, said it was due to the action of Greece, and not to that of the Great Powers, that the hope of Cretan liberty and independence burned more brightly than before. If the expulsion of the Turks from Crete was to be effective, complete, and final, and the promised autonomy would include the right of the emancipated people to select their own Government, few could doubt that the union of Greece and Crete would ultimately be effected.

March 3.—The following (Reuter telegraphs) is the text of the identical Note which was delivered at 4 p.m. yesterday to the Greek Government by the Secretaries of Legation in Athens :—"By the order of my Government I bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the Great Powers have agreed upon a course of action destined to put an end to a situation which is did not rest with them to prevent, but the prolongation of which would be calculated to compromise the peace of Europe. The Powers have come to an agreement on the two following points: (1) Crete cannot, in any case under present circumstances, be annexed to Greece. (2) In view of the delays caused by Turkey in the application of the reform agreed upon with her, the Powers are resolved, while maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, to confer upon Crete an absolutely effective autonomous regime destined to assure the island a separate Government under the high suzerainty of the Sultan. The Powers consider that these views can only be realised by the withdrawal of the Greek ships and troops. They confidently await this wise determination on the part of the Greek Government, which will not persist in pursuing a course contrary to the resolutions of the Powers. The Ministers do not conceal that their instructions prescribed them to warn the Greek Government that, in case of refusal, the Powers are irrevocably determined to hesitate at no measure of compulsion if on the expiry of a period of six days the withdrawal of the ships and troops has not been effected." There was serious trouble at Canea yesterday with the old gendarmerie (mainly Albanians and Bosnians who had struck for arrears of a year's pay. Major Bor assembled the mutineers and offered them three months' pay. They refused to take it, whereupon pickets of sailors and marines from the occupying forces having been marched up, Major Bor ordered the mutineers to lay down their arms. They persistently refused, broke into open revolt, discharged their rifles, and threatened to put the town to fire and sword. Ultimately they surrendered, but not until they had been fired at by the Italian and German Marines, with the result that several of them were wounded. Suleiman Bey, Colonel of the gendarmerie, was killed by some of his own men.—The Athens correspondent of the *Times* learns from an authentic source that the Sultan regards the Cretan imbroglio with "cynical satisfaction."—The *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg publishes an article urging that Russia should bring about an alliance of the Continental Powers against Great Britian, with the object of ascerting her supremacy on the Bosphorus.

March 4.—The President of the Greek Chamber has received a telegram from Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi stating that 100,000 Garibaldians were ready to hasten to the assistance of Greece in the event of Europe opposing Greece and Turkey to each other. Negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the Powers as to the appointment of a Governor for the island. It is said the Porte will insist that the Governor shall be an Ottoman subject.—Col. Mazhar Bey, who ordered the murder of an Italian priest by his troops during the recent Armenian disturbances, has been sentenced by the Council of Ottoman Ministers, without further trial, to detention for life in a fortress. This decision will be submitted to the Sultan for his sanction.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 17th March 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 6th March, 1897	11,835,500
Balance to be remitted from 14th March to 31st March 1897	1,5[illegible]1,500

THE SOUTH AFRICA INQUIRY.

MR. RHODES AND MR. LABOUCHERE.

It was anticipated, on Feb. 25, that when Mr. Labouchere had the handling of Mr. Rhodes there would be some lively cross-examination. The member for Northampton has expressed very uncompromising views on the administration of the Charter, and during tee progress of the inquiry has been a diligent student of Blue-books and balance-sheets. His examination was interesting, but it was scrupulously moderate, so moderate, in fact, that Mr. Rodes was overcome with amazement, and went so far as to apologise for turning the tables on his interrogator. "You have been very fair to me," he said, by way of introduction to a little comedy which no one enjoyed more than Mr. Labouchere himself. Nearly three hours had passed without any allusion to Crete. But it came at last, and in a form at once unexpected and amusing. Mr. Labouchere had covered a wide field of inquiry, when he incidentally asked what Mr. Rhodes' aims really were. With an indulgent smile the witness produced from his breast pocket a slip of newspaper, and proposed to reward his examiner's fairness by reading an extract from a recent speech of the member for Northampton. "You won't mind"? he asked, with an apologetic air. Mr. Labouchere waved assent, and listened smilingly to a recital, with comments, of his speech in moving the Adjournment on Crete. Every sentence was punctuated with a nod of approval. "It must be understood that the Greeks and the Cretans were not asking for reforms. They thoroughly distrust, not only Turkey, but the Great Powers of Europe." "I believe you say so very rightly," added Mr. Rhodes, by way of comment, with a glance of encouraging approval. "They were not asking for paper reforms; they demanded their independence. It was said that the Powers were landing troops in Crete to maintain order. What was called order there was Turkih government." "That Kruger," explained Mr. Rhodes. "I cannot admit that view," smiled Mr. Labouchere. "For his part, he would welcome a revolution in any part of the Turkish Empire, and he rejoiced when he saw a portion of the Turkish Empire taken away from the Sultan's authority." "I feel keenly on this question," added Mr. Rhodes, with an appealing smile; "just as you feel on the Cretan question." "You think, then, that you might use force?" retorted Mr. Labouchere, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise at finding himself in the witness-box instead of on the bench. "I think exactly as you think here," replied Mr. Rhodes, taking up the paper with a triumphant air.

This was the feature of the sitting, in which members of both Houses took evident interest. The seat hitherto occupied by the Prince of Wales was vacant, but there was again a long row of Peers on the left, including the Earl of Selborne, Lord Loch, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Wimborne, and the Earl of Chesterfield. Dr. Jameson also was present, in company with Mr. Beit, Mr. Lionel Phillips, Colonel Rhodes, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, Sir Graham Bower, Sir Sidney Shippard, and Mr. Newton. The space allotted to members of the House of Commons was again crowded. Before Mr. Blake resumed his examination, Mr. Chamberlain read a telegram from Lord Rosmead with reference to the statement that he had contemplated going to Johannesburg in the event of a rising. The High Commissioner admitted that he had discussed this contingency with Mr. Rhodes, but added that if any communication was made to the Reformers of his intention to mediate it was without his authority or knowledge. Until he saw the evidence of Mr. Rhodes, Lord Rosmead had never supposed that "the Chairman" was himself. Mr. Chamberlain added that he had telegraphed informing the High Commissioner that his position had been made clear to the Committee.

The fluency which characterises Mr. Blake's rhetoric made his examination somewhat tedious and prolix. Instead of putting questions he made little speeches and read voluminous extracts from the Charter, until both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chairman felt called upon to intervene. Mr. Rhodes, instead of being expansive and friendly, as on Tuesday, appeared more on the defensive, as soon as he discovered that Mr. Blake's apparently innocent inquiries often led to dangerous conclusions. He declined to return to the subject of his confidential communications, or to give the names of persons whom he had admitted to his confidence. "I do not tell my colleagues everything. I never communicate with anyone except on formal matters," was the tenor of his replies. There were, however, two interesting admissions. Mr. Rhodes declined to withdraw his statement as to the intention of President Kruger to introduce foreign influence. Having at the instigation of Sir W. Harcourt, read the statement once more, he remarked, "I absolutely believe it, now." Mr. Blake did not press for reasons. He was more anxious to ascertain why, on a matter of such Imperial importance, the *Prime Minister* of the Cape had not communicated with the High Commissioner. "I discussed the subject with different Governors," replied Mr. Rhodes, with a glance in the direction of Mr. Chamberlain. Beyond that he would not go, clinching his reticence with the observation: "You must judge me by the objects I had in view." Another incident lightened the efforts of Mr. Blake to arrive at the nature of Mr. Rhodes's executive authority under the Charter. He observed, casually, that he ceased to be manager in consequence of an intimation from the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain interposed to point out that this was a mistake. He had given no such intimation. Mr. Rhodes looked surprised, and murmured something about it being easy to get people to do what they know you want them to do.

When Mr. Labouchere adjusted his glasses and took up a Blue-book there was a buzz of excitement. Mr. Rhodes was struggling with sandwiches and stout, and, in order to put himself on terms of perfect equality, Mr. Labouchere also produced a sandwich. As the chair of the member for Northampton is exactly oppesisite that of the witness, the spectacle was that of an informal lunch. This process of breaking bread together was attended with the happiest results. Instead of an acrimonious dispute, as many people had predicted, it was quite a friendly tete-a-tete, in which the positions were occasionally changed, and Mr. Labouchere found himself under examination. Quietly munching his sandwich, the hon. member, in his most insinuating tones, suggested that Mr. Rhodes might give reasons for his suspicion that President Kruger contemplated introducing the influence of a foreign Power. "You mean Germany, of course," he observed with a wave of the hand. "Oh yes," drawled Mr. Rhodes between the bites. There was some disappointment that the only evidence produced was in the speehes of Mr. Kruger and Baron Von Marschall, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. But Mr. Rhodes made excellent use of the material, reading the significant passages with undisguised amazement, and emphasising them with indignant comments. "If one nation tries to kick us the other will try to stop it. . . . When we asked her Majesty's Government for bigger clothes they said 'Eh! eh! what is this?' and could not see we were growing up. . . . I wish to give Germany all the support a little child can give to a grown-up man. . . . They (meaning the British Government) relinquished the Suzerainty." "That was after dinner," suggested Mr. Labouchere, for the speech was made at a dinner in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor William. "Yes, but Kruger drinks only water," was the retort, amid general laughter and a smile from Mr. Chamberlain.

Supplementing these extracts with examples of the exclusion of British enterprise and contracts, Mr. Rhodes insisted upon interpreting them after the manner of "the man in the omnibus," or as we should say, "the man in the street." Mr. Labouchere adroitly insinuated that Mr. Rhodes's own managers were Americans, but was met with the reply that they were chosen for their knowledge of deep mining, and were on equal and not preferential terms. By way of confirming his suspicions of Mr. Kruger's designs, Mr. Rhodes quoted from the speech of Baron Von Marschall, in reply to a despatch from the Earl of Kimberley with reference to the Address of the Transvaal President. In tones that betrayed the utmost astonishment, he read the objections of Germany to the Commercial Union of the Republic with the other South African States. Mr. Chamberlain, who never interposed without effect, asked whether Lord Kimberley did not take the same view as he did? "As any Englishman would," exclaimed Mr. Rhodes with a toss of the head, and a glance at Mr. Labouchere. From this, conversation drifted into a lecture on political economy, in which the witness gave with great delight his views upon Protection, which he described, with a shake of the fist, as "creating bad factories in order to make bad articles." "At the Cape we have duties for revenue, not for Protection," he remarked. "The ruin of Canada and of Australia is due to a system under which they create bad factories to make bad clothes and bad boots, intsead of getting good things from England." Turning to the complaint that one of the causes of the insurrectionary movement was the overtaxing of the gold industry, Mr. Labouchere put the case of the Consolidated Gold Fields, from which as Directors Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Rudd received in three years between 1,300,000*l.* and 1,400,000*l.* He declined, however, to accept this as a typical case, or to judge the condition of the gold industry from the fact, that before the Raid, Rand shares of 1*l.* each stood at 45*l.* Thereupon followed a series of short speeches that threw a strong light on the grievances not merely of the Uitlanders but of the neighbouring States. As an example of the prohibitive rates imposed by the Transvaal, Mr. Rhodes mentioned that a pig would have to pay 4*l.* Mr. Labouchere sought to weaken this argument by introducing a number of articles upon which heavier duties were charged at the Cape than in the Transvaal. But Mr. Rhodes retorted that these duties were not upon home products. Then came the reference to Crete, which was followed by an attempt to ascertain whether Mr. Chamberlain had any prior knowledge of the intentions of Mr. Rhodes. The witness acquitted the Colonial Secretary of any knowledge as far as he was concerned. But Mr. Labouchere was not satisfied, and was still in search of information when the Speaker's bell rang. The Committee adjourned after Mr. Rhodes had given a promise to return for the second part of the inquiry, which, he predicted, would go on for two years at the present rate.

FIFTH DAY: A "SCENE."

The Committee met for the fifth time on March 2. The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Chelmsford, Dr. Jameson, the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, of Wynberg, nephew of the leader of the Dutch Afrikander party, and Mr. Beit attended. Mr. Chamberlain was also present; but limped and leaned on a walking stick, he not having recovered from the attack of gout from which he had been suffering during the previous two days.

GERMANY AND THE "CLOVEN FOOT."

The chairman (Mr. Jackson) pointed out that Mr. Rhodes had referred to a speech of the German Chancellor objecting to a united South Africa even commercially, because it would interfere with his trade interests. There was also the sentence, "I see the cloven foot there, and I object to it." Was that a quotation, or merely Mr. Rhodes's rendering of the speech?—Mr. Rhodes: It is my rendering.

As to the "cloven foot," was that a part of the German Chancellor's speech?—No; that is mine.

MORE QUESTIONS BY MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Labouchere, continuing his examination of Mr. Rhodes, asked what witness meant when he said that next time he took part with the Johannesburg people he would do so constitutionally. Did he mean legally?—What I meant was I am quite sure that in the end these people will get their civil rights, and that in the future I should always help constitutionally as an individual—I am in no position now—and assist them all I could.

Do I understand you to give your assurance that you will not, in future, engage in any such illegal practices as those connected with the revolution?—Yes; you can understand that.

Mr. Rhodes next informed Mr. Labouchere that he found that the taxation on the gold mining industry in the Transvaal was not 6s., but 33s. per ton of ore raised.

I refer you to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, where he states that, after having carefully examined the statements of all parties to the best of his knowledge and belief the Chartered Company, Mr. Rhodes and the High Commissioner were all equally ignorant of the intention and action of Dr. Jameson. You heard that read?—Yes.

Did you in any way contradict it?—No; I was not aware of Dr. Jameson's intention as to the raid.

Did you read that speech and not contradict it?—No; I was up in Matabeleland, and I don't think I noticed that paragraph.

Am I the only person in the House of Commons whose speeches you read? (Laughter.)—No; but I always rely upon "Truth" to show up my faults. (A laugh.)

When Dr. Jameson was convicted, and you saw what the Chief Justice said, that you were equally responsible, did you take the responsibility on your head?—Oh! certainly not; when the Chief Justice said that it was for the law officers to consider the matter. Witness added that he took legal advice, and was prepared, if it would have saved Dr. Jameson twenty-four hours' imprisonment, to come to England, but he was advised his coming would not have that effect.

THE ROOM CLEARED.

You have told us, and I entirely agree, that most men are actuated by their pocket interest. I want to know precisely what is your pocket interest. You sent Mr. Maguire orders. You are one of the syndicate to get the concession—Sir M. Hicks-Beach: Are we not going beyond the question of the raid, Mr. Chairman?—Mr. Jackson: I don't quite see what it has to do with the raid.—Mr. Rhodes: I can give an answer when we come to the question of administration. When I come back.—Mr. Labouchere: Well, I don't want to bring you back.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach: I object.—Mr. Labouchere: Well, I claim a division upon it, because my contention is here, that we—Sir M. Hicks-Beach: I object to a discussion in public.—Mr. Labouchere: That is all very well. Are we to understand what goes on is secret?—The Chairman: "Order, order."—Mr. Labouchere: Against that I utterly protest.—The Chairman: We must have the room cleared.—This was done, and after an absence of about twenty minutes the doors were again opened. Mr. Labouchere then began to question Mr. Rhodes in reference to the latter's holding in the Chartered Company. In 1895 what was your holding in the Chartered Company?—Forty or fifty thousand shares.—In 1895 did your holding vary?—No; I think not.

If the raid had succeeded, would it, in your opinion, have increased the value of the shares?—No; I don't think so.

That was not one of your objects in promoting the revolution?—Oh, no; certainly not.

MR. BIGHAM AND MR. RHODES.

Mr. Bigham next proceeded to examine Mr. Rhodes. Did Mr. Rhodes substantially accept the truth of the evidence in the Cape Blue-book?—Witness: Yes.

You have been largely interested in the enterprises in and around Johannesburg?—Yes; but you must understand, before I was Prime Minister of the Cape, I was interested in many industries. The rule after I was Prime Minister was not to go into any thing commercially, but I had to retain my position in some of these large companies.

Asked as to how long he had known the Transvaal, witness said he was up there when the gold fields were found in 1887, and was also in the country earlier—in 1872. He had acted as he did because he believed the grievances of the Uitlanders were genuine.

What were those grievances?—The heavy charges on industry, the corrupt administration, and that very severe grievance—the denial of education to the whole of the new population which was growing up. The language of instruction was Dutch.

Do you mean to say that English children had to be instructed through the Dutch language?—Yes; and with Dutch masters.

Mr. Rhodes, answering further questions, pointed out that there had been constitutional agitation since 1876 to get the grievance redressed.

Mr. Bigham read the opinion of Mr. Charles Leonard to the effect that a deliberate attempt had been made to reduce the bench to a position subordinate to the executive Government. Did that, he asked, correctly describe the position of the High Court which had been the sole guardian of public liberties?—Yes; the Executive disregard the decisions of the judges.

You mean in the last few days?—Yes; Kruger is now supreme over the High Court.

According to the telegrams in the *Times*?—According to my private information.

Witness was questioned at some length regarding the Transvaal tariffs and the closing of the drifts.

Mr. Chamberlain: Will Mr. Rhodes make it clear what the drifts are?

Mr. Rhodes: In South Africa you have places where you can cross rivers. There were two places where you could cross the Vaal river and so bring goods into the Transvaal.

The Chairman: What we call fords?—Yes; where waggons can cross. So that you can quite see why they closed the drifts—to exclude Cape Colony. The Ministry of which I was a member came to the conclusion that if they closed the drifts we were done, and our trade would be excluded. So we fought the question, and the legal advisers of the Colonial Office came to the conclusion that it was illegal, and Kruger was so informed. That was in October, 1895.

The Chairman:—What is closing the drifts?—Closing means that police officers are stationed to prevent waggons going over—by force, if necessary. The closing caused ill-feeling in the Transvaal as well as outside, but, of course, the other grievances were much keener inside. You must remember that a white man has not the privileges of a Kaffir.

THE DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

Mr. Bigham: As to the dynamite monopoly, is dynamite necessary to the gold industry?—You can't work without it.

To whom was the monopoly granted originally?—I think I am correct in saying to Mr. Lipper, a member of a German firm.

Was it a concession to manufacture dynamite?—It was the sole right to manufacture in the Transvaal Republic.

Who is Mr. Lippart?—He would come under Advocate Wassels's category of "Court minions—the men who assembled at six o'clock in the morning at the President's house to obtain some favour for themselves or their friends." Mr. Rhodes described some of these favours. There were monopolies, he said, for everything, "from cigarettes to boots, and at last, when their brains were exhausted, they sold a man a monopoly to make everything not convered by other monopolies."

In your opinion, at the time the raid was being organised, were there real substantial grievances?—No one who was not a burgher of the Transuaal had the rights to which they were entitled as human beings.

It was to remove these grievances that you used your influence and your money?—Yes; and also, as I have before pointed out, I thought a change would bring about the unification of South Africa.

At the end of 1895 was there a fictitious or a genuine agitation there?—I say genuine.

I have heard it suggested that the people there were being kicked into revolution?—It is a hopelessly ridiculous argument; you don't risk your neck on account of somebody else being kicked.

Witness went on to point out that in 1894 there was a similar acute state of agitation in Johannesburg, and he pointed to a dispatch of Sir H. Loch in support of his contention.

In answer to Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Rhodes stated that there were progressive Boers in the Transvaal who were in sympathy with the movement.

The Committee adjourned till to-day (March 5.)

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6 . a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE RED SEA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb. 26, Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Henniker Heaton that funds had been provided for the construction of lighthouses at Mocha and Abu Ali, on the island of Jebel Tier, but that it would be necessary to make arrangements on the subject with the Porte.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

On March 1, Lord G. Hamilton informed Mr. Thornton that similar compensation for the loss of property would be allowed the officers and crew of the Warren Hastings as that granted to the troops when the catastrophe occurred.—Mr. Thornton asked whether Lieut. Windham's gallant conduct, which was the means of saving many lives, would be specially recognised.—Lord G. Hamilton: No doubt the exceptional conduct of Lieut. Windham will be considered, but I do not think it would entitle him to special compensation for the loss of his property.

INDIAN FAMINE: GODAVERY RIVER SCHEME.

Lord G Hamilton, replying to Mr. Price, said the proposal to utilise the Godavery River for conveying rice into the famine districts of North India was carefully considered in 1871, but all the authorities agreed that the expense would be out of proportion, not only to the volume of traffic, but the amount of protection from famine which would be afforded. There was no reason to believe the Government of India had any intention of proceeding with the scheme.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Major Rasch gave notice that on the first opportunity he would call attention to the health of the British Army in India and move a resolution. (Cheers.)

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

On March 2 Mr. J. H. Roberts: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will inform the House what is the present amount of the cash balances of the Indian Government, and in what proportions they are held in its Home Treasury in sterling and in India in rupees; if he will state how much of the balances held in India in rupees is in the Indian Government's own treasuries, and how much is out on deposit in the Presidency banks; and whether he can give the sum now advanced on the money market from the Indian Government's Home Treasury?—Lord G. Hamilton: (1) On Jan. 31 the cash balances in India amounted to Rx. 11,400,000. The cash balance of the Home Treasury this morning was £2,099,462. (2) It cannot at present be stated with accuracy how the balances in India on Jan. 31 were divided between the Government's own treasuries and those of the Presidency banks. The Government deposits in the latter during the last week of January seem, however, to have amounted to about Rx. 2,890,000, and the remainder, which would be about Rx. 8,510,000, must have been distributed over the Government Treasuries, which are very numerous. (3) The amount now at short dates on loan from the Home Treasury is £1,550,000.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

A correspondent signing himself "J. A. F." sends to the *Times*' two extracts from letters he has just received from Mauritius relating to this unfortunate occurrence. As to the second he writes that "such a delicious piece of humour cannot hurt the susceptibilities of our friends across the Channel, especially as its author is a pure Frenchman." The extracts are as follows:—(1) "The officer told off to see that everybody was out of the vessel before leaving called out from the deck, 'Is there anybody else below?' when a voice in reply was heard to say, 'Please, sir, may I come up now, as the water is rather high?' On looking down the officer perceived this man, who had been told to stand by below as sentry, standing up to his neck in water. Obedience and discipline incarnate!" (2) "This comes from a French source, and I cannot do better than repeat the original words:—'Une bonne histoire.—On raconte que le maire d'un petit village pres de l'endroit ou la catastrophe a eu lieu, eveille en sursaut par les cris des villa eois et apprenant qu'il y avait des centaines de soldats Anglais dans les rues, s'ecria:—'Je me rends, je me rends; et ce diable de Gouverneur qui ne m'avait pas meme prevenu que la guerre avait eclate entre la France et l'Angleterre.'"—The *Merchants' and Planters' Gazette* of Port Louis, Mauritius, dated Jan. 29, gives a full account of the disaster, and adds that special services of thanksgiving for the escape of the troops on board were held on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the camp at Curepipe and in St. James's Cathedral, the Bishop of Mauritius being the preacher on both occasions.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R G Kennedy, B
Mr R Meredith, B
Mr L C Witkowsky, B
Mr E G Bear, B
Mr A Grant, M
Mr A E Hight, Bo
Major R A C King, R A
Lieut A Adams

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R S Greenshields, B C S, 6 mos
Mr C J O'Donnell, B C S, 6 mos
Mr W R G Moir, B C S, 6 mos
Mr G G White, B, 13 days
Mr D Grahame, B, 4 days
Mr B C Bensley, B, 5 days
Mr O F Cuffe, B, 3 mos
Mr G Winmill, B, 6 mos
Mr H H Gahan, B, 6 mos
Mr A S Wyman, B, 6 mos
Mr R O Lees, B, 6 mos
Mr E G Bear, B, 7 mos
Lt-Col R C Hadow, 14 days
Major F M Rundell, D S O, 14 days
Capt J R C Colvin, 1 week
Capt R Southey, 3 mos
Surg-Capt H B Luard, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr B C Bensley, B
Major W E Sturges
Major J Monteith
Capt T W G Bryan
Lieut H F Bateman-Champain
Lieut A J Ralph
Lieut J J O'B Sexton
Lieut W Beadon
Lieut W G Hodgson
Sec Lieut E G D de Labilliere
Chief Engr T Walmsley

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and at Sirsa, Lahore, Agra and Jhansi, a brisk rise at Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles aad hour at Akola, Ghadechi, Rajkot and Jeypore. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and the lowest 62° at Deesa and Rajkot. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch and Masulipatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Cochin. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a large depression a little to the west of Jacobabad, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces is very unsettled. The S.S. "Nuderi" left Mauritius on the 5th, and reports having experienced up to 4 p. m. on the 6th, strong south-east winds blowing with a moderate to strong gale, cloudy weather and heavy sea; to 3° 17' S., Longitude 62° 46' E., at midnight on the 9th, moderate to fresh south-westerly winds and cloudy to overcast sky with occasional heavy rain; to about Latitude 3° N., Longitute 65° 52' E. at midnight on the 12th, moderate to strong northerly and north-easterly winds, cloudy to overcast sky and squally with more or less heavy rain every day; thence to arrival on the 18th, moderate to light north-easterly and fresh to strong north-westerly winds, and fine weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, March 20.

Saturday:—The barometer has risen in Burma and North-West India, but fallen elsewhere. The fall has been rapid over the western desert. A depression has appeared over the weston desert with its centre near Jacobabad, but in other respects the distribution is generally similar to that reported yesterday and the barometer reads below the normal average generally. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over North-West India and are becoming squally and strong in places, more particularly at Murree. Elsewhere the winds are little changed and at Saugor Island and Gopalpur the southerly winds still blow strongly. Tempeature has risen at many central and north-western stations, but has changed irregularly generally. The mean temperature is excessive except on the Bombay and Madras coasts and south Burma where the weather is cooler than usual. The greatest excess is over the Central Provinces and Bengal and the highest maximum reported is a hundred and four at Amraoti and Nagpur. Light rain has fallen in Baluchistan, Kashmir, and Assam, but elsewhere the weather has been fine, though very cloudy or overcast in North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·891
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·8
Dew Point		66·6
Relative humidity of Air		·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		72·6
General Directions of wind*		NNW, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	239

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—March 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Strachey.)

Defended New Long Causes.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

75-97—Little and Co—Hajee Cassum Hajee Joosub Jiya vs Mahomed Hallam and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

634-96—Khunderao and S—Ram Gopal Ganeshdas vs Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee and others—Craigie L and O—Part heard.
387-96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banabai vs Sakaram Nilkant Lalit and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
548-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.
188-96—Mutubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand, vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G and C and M M.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dhar and others vs Vishvanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.
230-96—Wadia and G Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others, vs Latifabai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.
578-95—Shamrao—Abdoola Futte Mahomed vs Oosman Abboo and another—Payne, G and S and In person
300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co
461-96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Gowasjee Euljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.
456-96—Payne G and S—Husein Nensey Khairaj vs Rahimtulla Khairaj and others—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

660 96—Sorabjee and J—Madha Kharamsi vs Memon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and another.
20-97—In person—Kandajee Gainoba vs Purshotum Chapsey.
21-97—Maganlal and R—Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo.

Defended New Long Causes.

19-97—Hiralal M and M—Nathu Dharamsey vs Mowjee Madhowjee and others—Mansuklal D and J.
24-97—Hiralal M and M—Assoo Waghjee vs Hunsraj Surjee and others—Brown and M—Petition.
Pestonjee R and K, and Thakoredas D and C—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett and Hajee Adam Seedick—F A Little for Government. For further directions and Costs on Commissioner separate report.
571-90—Balkrishna V N K—Mahomed Hussonjee vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co, K and S, and K J Mantri.
557-96—Payne G and S—Essack Mahomed and others vs Sakurbai and others—J and Ardeshir.
509-95—Bhaishanker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anandrao Dinanath.
296-95—M H Khan—Ambalal Kavaldas vs Ismail Mahomed and another—Bland and N.
520-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baboorao vs Shunwar Sukut Gowan Patel and others—Dikshit and D, and Tyabjee D and Co.
494-95—Payne G and S—Shewjee Dharamsee vs Champobai and others—Pestonjee R and K, and Janardhan and R.
189-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharma Baloo and others—Sorabjee and J.
215-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Bulwantrao Harishunker and others vs Krishna Antoba Chimburker and others—Chalk W and S, and Payne G and S.
608-96—Framjee M and M—Miriambai vs Ashabai and others—J C Cama.
565-96—Janardhan and J—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd March 1897.

1. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day,	at 8-45 p.m.	Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Tuesday,	"	Nos. 1 and 2 "
Thursday,	"	Nos. 1 and 4 "
Friday,	"	Nos. 2 and 3 "

No. 2 Company.

On Tuesday and Thursday—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 8 p.m.; and Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions, at 9 p.m.

2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at the Fort on Wednesday next at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day (Monday), Tuesday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be morning drills at both Head-quarters, at 7 a.m., every day except Sunday until the 31st instant.

4. There will be Class Firing at Coorla every day until the 31st instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

5. Members who intend to compete for the laying and range-finding prizes are requested to send in their names at once when dates will be fixed and instructions issued to competitors.

6. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Tuesday morning next, at 7 o'clock, and at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill to-day (Monday), the 22nd inst., at 6 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-Quarters.

(2) There will be Recruits drill for Members of A Company to-morrow (Tuesday), the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Town Hall.

(3) There will be Company drill for B Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. All members are requested to attend.

(4) There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

2. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 22nd instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.

3. The Regiment will parade for the Annual Inspection on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground. Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

All members unable to attend parade are requested to apply through the Officers Commanding their Companies for leave of absence, stating their reasons, not later than Friday, the 26th instant.

4. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of the parade ground. Dress.—Drill order—Khaki.

5. D Company team will compete for the Nicholson Challenge Cup on Wednesday morning next, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Scout Contest will take place on the Bandora Ranges to-day, at p.m., All competitors are asked to be punctual. Dress.—Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 20.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—25 bales wool, R Dhunjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Bhuwan Hurbhum.

For Marseilles.

Britannia s—939 cwt teelseed, and 2,200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Archimede s—520 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 tons old iron, Essajee Tajeebhoy.

For Hamburg.

Rawnthaler s—330 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Den of Airlie s—2,200 bales cotton, and 1,004 cwt mustardseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Australia s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co: 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Imperatrix s—825 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 75 tons old iron, Essajee Tajeebhoy.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Gisela s—75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Nagasaki.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

For Yokohama.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
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CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

The Hit .. of the .. Season.... is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take
AYER'S Sarsaparilla.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.
General Agents R. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

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SOLUBLE FOOD.
An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.
Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.
"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."
British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration for INDIA.
No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.
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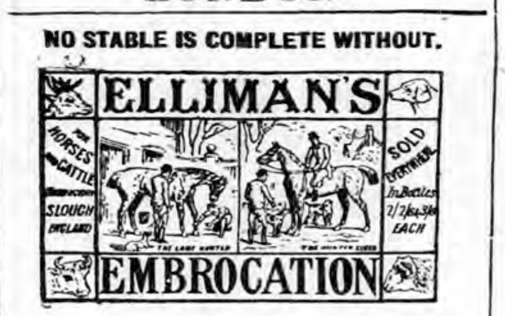
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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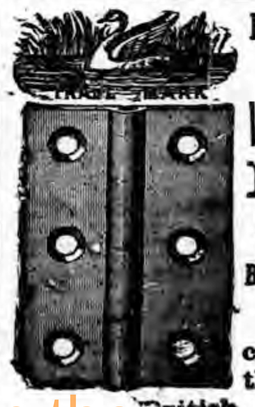
Indentors can obtain same through all [illegible] Merchants.



NOTICES.

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CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
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EXCEL
In Packets and Tins.
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"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers)
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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We have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. Musical Boxes to 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical MUSICAL play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest INSTRUMENTS.
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
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"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
Twelve First Medals.
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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared.
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"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette' f 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid.. but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfect-
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers and Co (Ltd.)
THORNCLIFFE near SHEFFIELD.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.

Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY

PEARSE & CO.,

Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS :

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THE ZENITH OF

MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.

Rs. 6-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12½ per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12½ per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

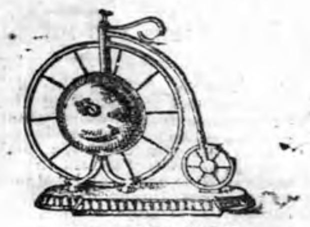
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs 18.

Flask with 2 Cups: Rs. 35



Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

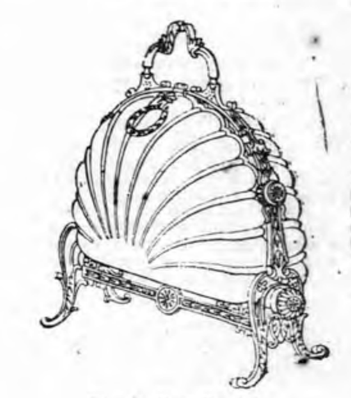
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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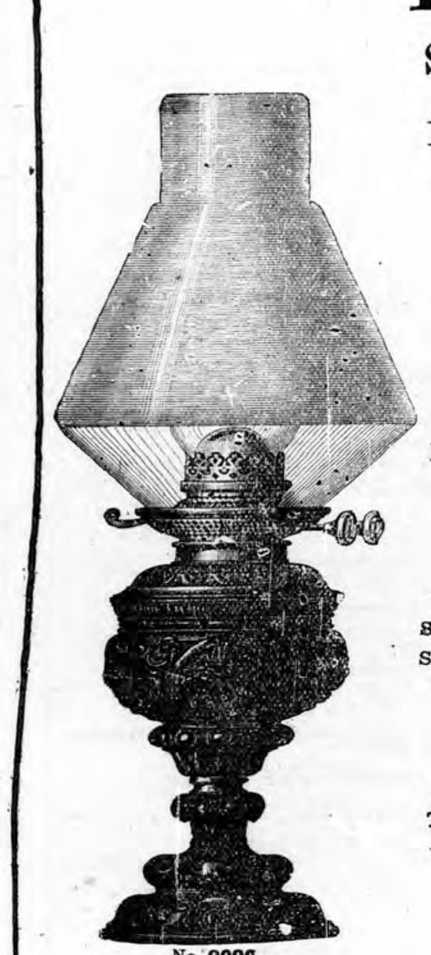
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.



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OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715.

HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

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TABLE-LAMPS
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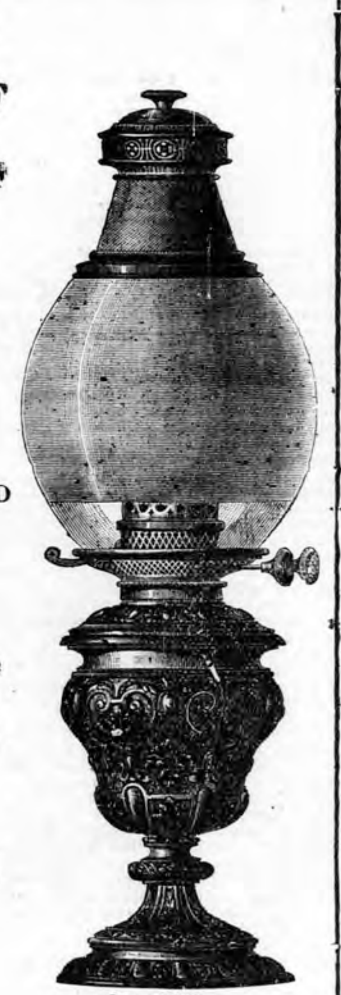
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.



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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Price 4s. 6d. per oz.. from the Importers.

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COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT".

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The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

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